THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Saïd, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

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No. 7,292] ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T 1

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

ARCADIA	1 August	CHINA	22 August	EGYPT	12 Sept.
MARMORA	8 "	PERSIA	29 "	MACEDONIA	19 "
ARABIA	15 "	MOLDAVIA	5 Sept.	CALEDONIA	26 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Thursday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Saturday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd.	CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq.	PORT-SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEN & Co.	ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt	SUEZ.

31-12905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Ophir will leave Suez about Sept. 22 | R.M.S. Omrah will leave Suez about Oct. 6

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY

R.M.S. Orient will leave Port Said about Sept. 12 | R.M.S. Ormuz will leave Port Said about Sept. 26

Reduced Summer Fares	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Port-Said to Naples	£11	£7	£4
" " Marseilles	12.12	9.9	5
" " Gibraltar	12.9	10.9	5
" " Plymouth or Tilbury	16.16	12.12	9

Egyptian Government Officials allowed a rebate of 15% off the above fares.

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 1/3 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or abatement of 20 o/o if return voyage be made within 8 months of arrival. Agents, CAIRO:—Thos. Cook & Son. ALEXANDRIA:—R. J. Moss & Co.—For all information apply

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT-SAID & PORT-TEWFIK (Suez) 31-12-905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.

S.S. Shropshire 5,730 tons, leaves about September 14.
S.S. Yorkshire 4,196 tons, leaves about September 28.

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.

S.S. Lancashire 4,244 tons, leaves about September 18.
S.S. Warwickshire 6,890 tons leaves about October 1.

FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £12.0.0. London £17.0.0. Colombo £32.10.0. Rangoon £37.10.0.

Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

RED SEA LINE.

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co. 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amasis	Tons 4,600	Menes	Tons 3,960	*Nitocris	Tons 5,700	Rameses	Tons 3,000
*Busiris	" 5,000	Menepthah	" 5,000	*Pharos	" 3,900	Seti	" 5,000
*Khephren	" 5,000	*Moeris	Tons 7,600	*Philae	" 5,000	Tabor	" 3,000

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—FARES: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £25 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £15 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £6 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single. £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months. S.S. Seti now on the berth, will sail on or about Wednesday, September 13 to be followed by S.S. Menes. Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.

Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to

R. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 26-12-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE, Co., Ltd. 1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.

31-12-905. Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.

CAIRO-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for over 3 up to 6 minutes communication.

PUBLIC CALL-OFFICES: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Helouan, Central Office, Maison Purvis; Alexandria, St Mark's Buildings, Egyptian Bar, L. Castelli & Co.; Ramleh, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 30.4.905

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

(Electric Light.) SALOON (*Amidships*) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. MANDALAY	6000	Tons will leave PORT SAID about Sept.	3	for London.
" IRRAWADDY	7300	" " " "	17	for Liverpool.
" PEGU	5800	" " " Oct.	1	for London.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

THOS. COOK & SON,

(EGYPT), LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON.
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE—CAIRO, near SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL
Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O.S.N. Co.

Large and Splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly between November and March for Luxor, Assuan and Halfa, in connection with Trains de Luxe to Khartum.

MODERATE FARES.—Specially Reduced Rates for residents in Egypt by Tourist Services. First sailing November 3rd.

WEEKLY FREIGHT SERVICE FROM CAIRO TO ASSUAN AND HALFA.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates. Best Camp equipment in the Country.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.
SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS Outward, and MARSEILLES (GENOA and PLYMOUTH optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Mombassa* September 16 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Umta*... September 15

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. .... will sail from Suez on about ....

First Class Fares from Suez to { Aden ... £11. 0 | Colombo ... £26.15 | Calcutta ... £31. 0 | Marseilles £15.12; Bombay ... £26.10 | Madras ... £29.11 | Genoa ... £15.15 | London ... £19. 0

From Port-Said £3 less Homeward, and £3 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. Wagner & Co. Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited. Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co. Agents, Suez. 31-12-905

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America

First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Scindia"	Sept. 15	
For LONDON	S.S. "Bavaria"	Sept. 11	
For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Nubia"	September 21	
For BOMBAY	S.S. "Arabia"	September 13	

Saloon Fares: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9; Liverpool (all sea route) £15; London (all sea route) £12. London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 more. 10% reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employés. Through tickets issued to New-York (via Glasgow). Fares on application. Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Port-Said, Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.

For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. *Lesbos*	September	18	from Antwerp.
S.S. *Volos*	"	20	from Hamburg bound for Beyrout.
S.S. *Rhodos*	"	20	from Syria bound for Hamburg and Rotterdam.
S.S. *Andros*	October	2	from Hamburg bound for Beyrout.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria *Agent.*—16-9-905

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

First-class Hotel. Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Two minutes from Railway Station, close to Consulates and the Opera House. Lift, Electric Light Throughout. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Magnificent Ball, Reception, Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room.

HENRI CHAMOULLEAU, Proprietor.

FINE TERRACE ON THE AVENUE.—SPLENDID GARDEN.—OMNIBUS MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS. 30-10

PORT SAID.—SAVOY HOTEL.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

Open all the year round.—Well-appointed Bar.

MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS 1190A8-5

HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO.

Full South, Electric Light, opposite Esbekieh Gardens, Large Verandahs, Moderate Charges.

CHAS. BAEHR, Proprietor.

This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in the most central part of Cairo. Terms for pension tare at the rate of ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation. 24,983-31-10-5

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

OF LONDON,
Established 1821.

CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.

Annual Income	£895,000.
Total Funds	£5,200,000.

Agents for Egypt and the Sudan - HEWAT & Co., Alexandria. 24836—17-6-905

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established 1720.—*Agents:* BANK OF EGYPT, Limited. 072 1891

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Coy.

The undersigned agents are authorised to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, Alexandria. OTTO STERRING, Cairo. GEORG. MEINECKE, Suez. 21129-4

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1720.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED ... ... £4,500,000 CLAIMS PAID £40,000,000

FIRE		MARINE	
ALEXANDRIA	ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK.	ALEXANDRIA	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.
CAIRO	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.	SUEZ	Mr. GEO. MEINECKE

21221-21890

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 £487,600,000.
Agents: LEON HELLER, Cairo, and BEHREND & Co., Alexandria. 16-1-906

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING AND RESTAURANT CARS COMPANY

Restaurant Car runs every day between Cairo & Alexandria & vice-versa.

Depart.—Cairo ... 6.35 p.m. Arrival—Alexandria ... 10.0 p.m.
" Alexandria ... 6. 0 " " Cairo ... 9.30 p.m.

By the 10.15 p.m. train between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa a sleeping car is attached every night, Supplement 30 P.T.

Daily Restaurant Car Service between Cairo, Ismailia, Port Said & vice-versa.

Depart.—Cairo	11 a.m. & 6.15 p.m.	Depart.—Port Said	11.55 a.m. & 6.30 p.m.
Arriv. —Ismailia	2.30 p.m. & 9.28 p.m.	Arriv. —Ismailia	1.30 p.m. & 8.13 p.m.
Depart.—Ismailia	2.30 p.m. & 9.33 p.m.	Depart.—Ismailia	1.35 p.m. & 8.17 p.m.
Arriv. —Port Said	5. 0 p.m. & 11.10 p.m.	Arriv. —Cairo	5.0 p.m. & 11.25 p.m.

Restaurant and Sleeping Cars on Luxor trains:

A Restaurant car and a sleeping car are attached to the 8 p.m. train from Cairo every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday and to the 5.30 p.m. train from Luxor every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

Railway and Sleeping Car tickets can be obtained any number of days ahead at the office of the International Sleeping Car Company in Cairo station. 1st class Cairo-Luxor P.T. 206, Sleeping Car supplement P.T. 75 16.1.

The Cigarettes Manufactured by The Cleopatra Cigarette Co.

G. NUNGOVICH

are on sale at the Company's establishment by Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, and at Walker & Meimarachi's, Alexandria.

Purveyors to H. H. the KHEDIVE.

PATRONISED by the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and the ARCHDUKE OTTO and all the High Life of Egypt. 16-4-9

NILE COLD STORAGE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURVEYORS OF THE FINEST COLONIAL

MEAT, GAME, POULTRY, BUTTER, FISH, etc., etc.

The Company have opened a shop in the NEW MARKET CAIRO, Nos. 39 & 40, where the goods imported by them can be inspected and purchased.

Telephone No. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

LIFE	The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
MARINE	Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).
FIDELITY	National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).

Risks accepted at Tariff rates.—Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.

Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-3-06

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

SCHLESWIG will leave ALEXANDRIA at 4 p.m. September 20, October 11 & 25 etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

HOMEWARD: for **Bremen Hamburg** via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

Prinz Heinrich	6263 Tons about 9 Sept.	Preussen	6266 Tons about 6 Oct.
Pr. E. Friedrich	8865 " " 26 "	Roon	8022 " " 21 "
Gneisenau	5081 " " 23 "	Seydlitz	7942 " " 31 "

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE. | For AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

Zieten	8043 Tons about 4 Sept.	Karlsruhe	5057 Tons about 27 August
Prinzess Alice	10911 " " 18 "	Barbarossa	10915 " " 24 Sept.
Sachsen	5026 " " 2 Oct.	Scharnhorst	8131 " " 22 Oct.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.

OTTO STERRING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square.
C. H. SCHOELLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., and CARL STANGENS REISEBUREAU are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 31-8-905

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

Sept. 2	4 p.m. S.S. Semiramis	Capt. Martinolich	Sept. 16	4 p.m. S.S. Imperatrix	Capt. Ghezzo
" 9	" " Cleopatra	" Ivellich	" 23	" " Semiramis	" Martinolich
			" 30	" " Cleopatra	" Ivellich

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste.

Steamers leaves Alexandria on or about 13 and 27 September.

(Departures from Suez) To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobé about Sept. 4 and October 5. To Aden and Bombay accelerated service about September 9 and October 9. To Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about September 20 and October 20.

East-African Line.

To Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, about September 8 and October 4.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, THOS. COOK & SON, LD., LEON HELLER, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TEDESCHI, Helouan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-905

THE PAPAYANNI LINE.

(The Ellerman Lines, Ltd.)

Frequent Sailings from ALEXANDRIA to LIVERPOOL, also Regular Services from LIVERPOOL to ALEXANDRIA and to ALGERIA, MALTA, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, and other Mediterranean ports.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation. Stewardess carried. Liberal table and Moderate Fares for single and return tickets.

The S.S. Belgravian now in port will leave for Liverpool on or about the 30th inst.

CARGO taken by special agreement only. Through Freights quoted for the UNITED STATES INLAND TOWNS in GREAT BRITAIN.

For passage or freight apply to the Agents, **BARKER & Co.,** Alexandria. 17-10-905

RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION & COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

Postal Service Accelerated

between Alexandria, Piraeus, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa by the following recently built and perfectly equipped vessels:—

Emperor Nicolas II.	7970 tons	Tchihatcheff	7970 tons
Reine Olga	7970 "	Tsaritsa	6000 "

Arrivals at Alexandria on Saturday afternoons.

Departures from Alexandria on Fridays at 10 a.m. Circular route between Alexandria, Port Said, the Syrian ports, Chio, Smyrna, Salonica, Mount Athos, Dardanelles, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Arrivals at Alexandria every other Monday early in the morning.

Departures from Alexandria on Wednesdays at 4 p.m.

Crimean or Bessarabian table wines free.

26376-31-8-906

Navigation Générale Italienne.

Societes Reunies Florio-Rubattino.—Services Postaux.—Departs de Septembre.

Les JEUDIS	7, 14, 21, et 28 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Messine, Naples, Livourne et Gênes.
Les VENDREDIS	1 et 15 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancône et Venise.
Les MERCREDIS	6 et 20 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Syrie et Larnaque.
Le LUNDI	18 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port-Saïd, Suez et Massawah.
Le JEUDI 7 et VENDREDI 22	à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Saïd.

31-12-905

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

CAPITAL: £10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE. CHIEF AGENCIES: LONDON & PARIS.

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN TURKEY.

Agencies in Egypt: ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, & PORT SAID.

Advances on Merchandise and Securities in current account and for fixed periods. Purchase and sale of stocks and Shares on the London and Continental exchanges, letters of credit issued, valuables received in safe custody. Drafts, cheques and telegraphic transfers issued on the principal towns of the world. Foreign exchange purchased, bills discounted, bills, invoices, annuities and dividends collected and every description of banking business transacted. 18-4-905

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: L. 2,500,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): L. 862,000.

Gouverneur: Sir ELWIN PALMER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Siège Social au Caire, Succursale à Alexandrie, Agence à Assiout, Assouan, Benha, Beni-Souef, Chibin el Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Kéneh, Mansourah, Minieh, Port-Saïd, Suakin, Sohag, Tantah, Zagazig, Mouski (Caire) et Londres (4 et 5, King William Street).

La National Bank of Egypt reçoit des dépôts à termes fixes, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courants sur titres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente d'effets sur l'Étranger, de [illegible] ainsi que de toutes opérations de Banque.

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

KHARTOUM; CAIRO OFFICES, SHARIA KASR-EL-NIL.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays. [illegible] and passages booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.—SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter.—[illegible] of goods undertaken to all places on White and Blue Niles within navigation limits.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Shipyard for construction of [illegible] steamers, barges, [illegible] [illegible], Contractors for supply and erection of all classes of machinery, buildings, [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS FOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

Wednesday and Saturday 8 p.m. depart Cairo arrive Monday and Friday [illegible]
Thursday and Sunday [illegible] p.m. depart Shellal depart Sunday and Thursday [illegible]
Saturday and Tuesday 12 noon depart Halfa depart Friday and [illegible]
Monday and Wednesday 1.35 p.m. arrive Khartoum depart Thursday and Monday [illegible]

Mail delivered Khartoum, Sun. and Wednesday evening, and Cairo, Mon. and Friday evening [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.

(Société des Entrepôts d'Alexandrie)

Bonded Warehouses

IN ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ.

Special Departments for [illegible] and forwarding and for [illegible]

Goods delivered [illegible] [illegible] 1-06

Royal Insurance Coy
FIRE AND LIFE.
Largest Fire Office in the World.
HASELDEN & CO., *Agents*, Alexandria.
R. VITERBO & CO., *Agents*, Cairo.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1782);
HASELDEN & CO., *Agents*, Alexandria.
FRED. OTT & CO., *Sub-Agents*, Cairo
81-3-906

GWYNNES, LIMITED.
(J. & H. GWYNNE, LTD., & GWYNNE & Co., UNITED.)
Telegrams—GWYNNE, LONDON. Codes—A B C, 4th and 5th Editions, A1, MOREING & NEAL'S. Telephone—644 BANK.
Trade Mark—"INVINCIBLE."
MANUFACTURERS OF THE LARGEST AND MOST EFFICIENT
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PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.
Dividends Collected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind	North
Force " "	Light
State of Sea	Smooth
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Max. Temp. in the shade	30.0
Min. do. do.	20.0
Humidity	70.0
Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

A fresh N. breeze is blowing and the day opened clear and cool. The humidity has been much less the past few days.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	29	24	Merowe	40	27
Suez	34	30	Berber	41	28
Cairo { Helouan	32	20	Suakin	38	20
Cairo { Ghizeh	31	18	Khartoum	41	26
Assiout	26	21	Wad Medani	37	23
Assuan	41	23	Duem	37	24
Wady Halfa	40	—			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	764.9	Almost calm	26	Calm
Malta	765.6	Calm	29	Calm
Brindisi	764.4	Moder.	29	Rather rough
Athens	763.3	Fresh	31	Rough
Limassol	757.2	Almost calm	35	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON			THE SUN. Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
Sept 6	First Quarter	6. 9 a.m.	5.34	6.13
" 13	Full Moon	8.10 p.m.	5.38	6. 4
" 22	Last Quarter	8.14 a.m.	5.43	5.53
" 29	New Moon	0. 0 —	5.47	5.45

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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DEATH.

BURTON.—On the 12th instant, at San Stefano, Ramleh, JOHN THOMAS BURTON, aged 46 years.

The Egyptian Gazette
An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1905.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE SUDAN.

A special number of the "Sudan Gazette," which has just reached us, contains some most interesting new ordinances dealing with a great variety of subjects, which range from cruelty to animals to the expropriation of rights, and from vagabondage to the preservation of antiquities. The "Antiquities Ordinance" of 1905 seems to us to have been most excellently and comprehensively drafted. That its promulgation will delight the scientific world is certain for its very comprehensiveness makes it possible for the Sudan Administration to preserve any "buildings, monuments, remains, or objects"—we quote the text of the ordinance—"of whatever age or people, which are illustrative of arts, science, industry, religion, history, literature, or custom, and were built, produced, or made in the Sudan, or brought thereinto before the year 1783 of the Gregorian calender." This definition of antiquities will preserve the memorials of invading Pharaohs and Ethiopian kings, the inscriptions of the Roman officials who guarded the Egyptian frontier near Syene against the invading Ethiopians and Blemmyes, and the ruined churches and monasteries of the once Christian kingdom of Dongola. Those who fear that interesting memorials of the Sudan wars and the Mahdist domination may be destroyed, should be comforted by the fact that the Governor General of the Sudan shall have power by publishing a notice to declare any building or any other thing attached to the soil and only removable with difficulty which dates from the year 1783 or after, an antiquity within the meaning of the act. Areas where antiquities exist can be acquired by the Government which becomes by the ordinance the *de jure* owner of all antiquities movable or immovable, and is therefore entitled to punish unauthorised excavators, sebakh diggers, or unlicensed vendors of antiquities. The latter class, too prevalent unfortunately in Egypt, will be kept under excellent control in the Southern dependency. The gentleman who mysteriously produces papyri, statuettes, or coins, and conducts negotiations in a whisper will have no capitulations to protect him in the Sudan and will only be allowed to sell such objects that have had the refusal of the Conservator of Antiquities at Khartoum.

Although the Sudan has never been the home of any advanced civilisation, its antiquities deserve preservation and study. The Ethiopian script of the rulers of Napata and the kingdom of Meroe has not yet been deciphered, letters from Egyptian Pharaohs to their Sudanese vassals or overlords may yet be discovered, and inscriptions may yet give us a full knowledge of the history of Sabaco, who conquered the Delta, or Tirhakah, who fought on the Egyptian frontiers against Sennacherib and Esarhaddon. At all events we are not likely to hear that antiquities have been ruthlessly destroyed by thieves, unable to obtain the prices they demand from hesitating or suspicious purchasers, and we hope that the Sudan Government will show equal wisdom to that manifested in its recent ordinance when considering applications from would-be excavators.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

September.

Wed. 13	Max. Prince's Restaurant des Bains Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
	Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
	Alhambra. — Italian company. — *Amleto.* 9.15 p.m.
	Crown Casino. Ibrahimieh. 9.30 p.m.
Thurs. 14	San Stefano Casino. Farewell Concert. 5 p.m.
Fri. 15	A.C.C. ground. A.C.C. *v.* 2nd Royal Berks. Regt. 1.30 p.m.
October.	
Sat. 7	Alex. Swimming Club. Aquatic Sports.

CAIRO.

September.

Wed. 13	Esbekieh Theatre. French Operetta. Company. 9.15 p.m.
	Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
	Alcazar Parisien. 9.30 p.m.
Fri. 15	Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Tues. 19	Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11p.m.

THE CAUCASUS REVOLT.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES COMMITTED.

TWO PRINCES ASSASSINATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 12.

Despatches from Baku yesterday afternoon state that the situation is getting worse every minute. The town is full of troops, who have practically destroyed eight quarters by artillery fire. The Tartars and Kurds are still plundering.

A landed proprietor, Prince Tsitsianoff, has been assassinated at Gori in the district of Tiflis.

A conference of the leading firms dealing in naphtha has been held and has memorialised the Tsar, stating that they will not attempt to resume the industry, unless solid guarantees be given that they will receive adequate protection. *(Reuter)*

TIFLIS, September 12.

The Cossacks fired a volley into a meeting of 2,000 Social Democrats here. There are a hundred casualties and many were trampled to death in the ensuing panic.

Prince Tumanoff, Inspector of Railways, has been assassinated in a neighbouring station. *(Reuter)*

BAKU, September 12.

Mounted Persian Kurds continue to join the Tartars in massacring and pillaging Armenian villages. Horrible barbarities are being committed. *(Reuter)*

TOGO'S FLAGSHIP SUNK.

SIX HUNDRED VICTIMS.

TOKIO, September 12.

The battleship Mikasa caught fire and sank yesterday morning.

(Later). The fire on the Mikasa reached the aft magazine, and the explosion blew a huge hole in the side below the waterline. The ship sank immediately and there are 599 casualties, including men of other ships who were assisting in extinguishing the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown. *(Reuter)*

TOKIO, September 12.

The battleship Mikasa caught fire and then sank. It is estimated that there are 600 victims. *(Havas)*

The Mikasa played a great part in the Russo-Japanese war, being Admiral Togo's flagship in the actions of August 10, 1904 and May 27 and 28, 1905 at Port Arthur and Tsushima. She was built at Barrow, being launched on November 8, 1900, displaced 15,200 tons and did 18.6 knots on trial. Her armour and armament made her a match for any completed war-vessel except perhaps the British ships of the King Edward VII. class, and her loss will be a great blow to the Japanese navy.

THE MANCHURIAN ARMISTICE.

COMMISSIONERS MEET TO-DAY.

TOKIO, September 12.

Prince Fukushima and General Ovanovski, the Japanese and Russian armistice commissioners, will meet at Shahot Tsu to-morrow to arrange details for the armistice, except in the neutral zone above Tumen which is left to special delegates. *(Reuter)*

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

THE MIKADO'S ADVICE.

TOKIO, September 12.

The Cabinet has presented the Mikado an acknowledgment of its shortcomings, craving the imperial judgment as to whether or not it is to remain in office. The Emperor's reply advises them to retain their posts. *(Reuter)*

VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGED.

OPENING BY PROFESSOR DARWIN.

BULAWAYO, September 12.

Professor Darwin opened the great Victoria Falls bridge in the presence of the members of the British Association. *(Reuter)*

THE CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA.

166 CASES, 61 DEATHS.

BERLIN, September 12.

The official bulletin reports 166 cases of cholera and 61 deaths in Prussia up to date. *(Havas)*

SULTAN WELCOMES KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 12.

The Sultan gave an exceptionally cordial welcome to the Khedive. *(Havas)*

THE ST. LEGER RACE.

LONDON, September 12.

Cicero has been scratched. *(Reuter)*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin reports one recovery at Alexandria.

THE BRINDISI MAIL arrived at Port Said at 6 o'clock this morning and will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9.30 p.m.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The ballet *Cendrillon* will be given in the hall of the San Stefano Casino this afternoon by Professor Enzo Longhi and his young pupils.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Bab el Sharia district of Cairo during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 15th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

THE RECENT STABBING SENSATION.—We hear that Phrasko Agoz, who stabbed five persons on Sunday evening, is not a Corfiote but a Maltese. His victims are all doing well.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st of January to the 7th of September 688,223 tons of coal were imported into Egypt. Wales sent 378,362, Newcastle 157,928, Scotland 87,409, Yorkshire 36,975, and other places 27,549. During the same period last year 691,435 tons were received.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.—The band of the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will resume their usual Friday evening concerts on the 15th inst., the prescribed period of mourning for the late Captains Carey and Stokes having expired.

QUARANTINE.—A telegram from Pera of yesterday's date announces that the medical visits to arrivals from Adalia are suppressed from that date. The same telegram announces 48 hours quarantine against arrivals from Alexandria, combined with disinfection, and the destruction of rats on board.

COUNCIL OF DISCIPLINE.—El Mulazim Sawi Ahmed Effendi Naim, molahez of police, who was tried by a council of discipline last month on the charges of having grossly neglected his duty, and of have knowingly made a false statement in an official document, was found guilty of both charges, and sentenced by the court to a fine of 20 days'pay. This sentence has been confirmed.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE SUDAN.—Some forty Bosniak Moslems recently arrived at Esneh en route for the Sudan, where they wished to settle. They were detained there for enquiries, but have since been allowed to proceed, and to lease a tract of land from the Government for a period of three years. They are described as quiet, respectable, and hard-working folk, and are said to have openly expressed their astonishment at the amount of water wasted by the fellaheen.

GOOD NEWS.—We learn with pleasure that, in order to satisfy the constantly growing demands, the Manager of the Berlitz Schools in Egypt has engaged and is expecting the arrival of several new teachers of English, French, and German from the large branches of Paris and London. We are also asked to remind our readers that free trial lessons are given on demand, in no matter what language taught, at 26 Rue de l'Eglise Copte Alexandria and 1 Sharia Kamel Cairo.

26420-1

A QUESTION OF RIGHTS.—A native contemporary announces that a dispute has arisen between Sheikh el Shirbini, Rector of El Azhar, and Sheikh Mohamed Shakir, Grand Ulema of Alexandria, as to which has the right of examining the ulemas of Alexandria. We understand that the question will be referred to the Khedive.—The same paper contradicts the rumour that Sheikh Mohamed Shakir is be appointed Grand Mufti, and another contemporary states that either Sheikh Abu Khatwa or Sheikh El Menzalgi will succeed the late Sheikh Mohamed Abdou.

THE CALABRIAN CATASTROPHE.—As we announced yesterday the Press of Alexandria is organising a benefit performance, to be held on Monday at the Alhambra Theatre, for the sufferers from the terrible earthquake which has deprived thousands of poor Italians of their homes and means of living. We feel sure that their compatriots will readily respond to such an appeal to contribute a small sum to their relief, and we trust that many persons of other nationalities will show their sympathy in an effective manner by purchasing tickets, even if they should be unable to attend the performance.

A STREET QUARREL.—Under this heading yesterday we gave a short account of a quarrel which arose between a Spaniard called Luigi Giuseppe and an American subject of the name of Albert Tribum. It will be remembered that Tribum was taken to the hospital with a severe abdominal wound, and that Giuseppe was handed over to the Spanish Consulate by the police. We now learn that this man has evaded the vigilance of the Consular guards and made good his escape. He is, we understand, still at large, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to recapture a man who has so little control over his actions, and that justice will be meted out to him.

THE "RECAPTURE" OF SANA.

DOUBTS EXPRESSED.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday, 12.45 p.m.

Great doubts are expressed here as to Marshal Ahmed Faizi Pasha's recapture of Sanâ. It appears that the Marshal has telegraphed to Constantinople demanding further large reinforcements immediately, and it is feared that after getting into Sanâ, the Turkish army will find some difficulty in getting out again.

⁂

[If our London correspondent is correctly informed, the situation of the Turkish forces in the Yemen is grave, whether Sanâ has been really captured or not. A report, according to which a certain Said Hisham had appeared with a large force in the passes behind the Turks, who had been drawn on by the Imam Yehya towards Sanâ, may explain the situation. In view of the official rejoicings over the victory in Constantinople the sudden reversal of the situation is rather curious. ED. E. G.]

THE SUCRERIES AFFAIR.

In confirmation of the telegram which we received from our London correspondent on Monday announcing Maître Carton de Wiart's departure for Egypt by last Friday's mail, our Port Said correspondent telegraphs that he arrived at that port at six o'clock this morning by the P. & O. S.S. Osiris and proceeded direct to Cairo. We understand that Maître Carton de Wiart will meet the Hon. A. J. Davey, acting manager of the Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, and M. Girard, chief accountant, in consultation either this afternoon or early to-morrow morning.

PROTECTION TO BATHERS.

We are informed that yesterday afternoon the Delegation of the Municipality decided to recommend the Municipal Commission to open a credit of L.E. 40 for the purchase of life belts and buoys. We referred recently to the proposals laid before the Delegation by the acting Commandant of Police. We now learn that these proposals have been modified with a view to securing more efficacious means of protection to bathers.

Twenty-five coast guard posts between Fort Agami and Aboukir are each to be provided with two life belts and a light life buoy, which can be thrown to a distance of 40 metres by a person of average strength, and a considerable length of stout rope or cord. Should any bather be seen in difficulties, it will be the duty of the nearest coastguardsman to inform the post, tie a belt round his body and go in to the rescue, holding another life belt to which a line is attached to pass to the drowning man. The buoys can also be thrown to persons who are in reach of the shore, while the coast guard is putting on his belt and getting the rope and the second life belt ready for use. It is hoped that the supply of life saving material to all the coast guard posts within the limits we have indicated will be effected in the near future, and that the last three weeks of the bathing season will be marked by no more of the fatalities that have been so painfully frequent this summer.

We may say that we hear, on what we believe to be good authority, that measures will be taken in the winter which will set Alexandria ahead of any other city, not only in the Mediterranean, but in the world, in all matters connected with life saving, both as regards equipment and regulations for that purpose.

THE BIRKETS.

Some time back the Sanitary Department elaborated regulations concerning the draining and filling up of the village birkets, or marshes, that still exist in many localities, and which are the cause of much sickness. These regulations remained, seemingly, a dead letter, for we hear that new regulations are now being prepared for the approval of Sir Horace Pinching on his return in November, before submission to the Council of Ministers. According to these the birkets will have to be filled up by the present proprietors within three years, in default of which the Sanitary Department will proceed to do the work itself, and on its completion will sell the land acquired, by public auction, to defray the expense incurred. The project is still under discussion and all the conditions have not yet been settled.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the programme of the farewell concert to be given to-morrow evening, by the vocalists of the San Stefano Casino artistes.

1 Tosca (Puccini)—Romance pour Tenor—M. Giovanelli.
2 Andrea Chenier—Romance pour Soprano—Mlle Cantoni.
3 Barbiere di Siviglia—Baryton—M. Greggio.
4 Trovatore—Trio finale... ... ... { Mlle Cantoni. M. Greggio. M. Giovanelli.
5 Lombardi—Trio ... ... { Mlle Cartoni M. Giovanelli M. Greggio

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

Sun.	10	
Mon.	11	
Tues.	12	
Wed.	13	Sow bersim.
Thurs.	14	Avoid female society.
Fri.	15	
Sat.	16	Dew begins to fall.

SUDAN REGULATIONS.

IMPORTANT ORDINANCES.

A special issue of the "Sudan Gazette," dated August 24, contains a series of important ordinances dealing with a great variety of subjects. We refer in our leading article to that ordinance which has the preservation of antiquities for its subject. The remainder deal with "cruelty to animals;" "the settlement of rights over waste, forest, and unoccupied lands," and the expropriation of such rights; vagabondage; the demarcation of boundaries; and the making of surveys.

The second of these ordinances, which is of considerable general interest and importance will be published to morrow on our fifth page. These which deal with cruelty to animals, and with vagabondage are admirably worded and the latter is most comprehensive, imposing penalties on any one convicted as an "idle person"—i.e. any person "who being able wholly or in part to maintain himself or his family, wilfully neglects or refuses to do so, any person who wanders abroad or places himself in any street or public place to beg or gather alms, or causes or encourages children to do so, unless from age or infirmity he is unable to earn his living, and any person who has no settled home, has no ostensible means of subsistence, and cannot give a satisfactory account of himself. The "vagabond" is also to be punished on conviction. His definition is equally wide, and includes those most unpleasant personages, who in Cairo make the neighbourhood of the chief hotels their "beat" during the tourist season, and lose no opportunity of offering to conduct all and sundry to the most disreputable quarters. They manage some things better in the Sudan, thanks to the fact that the Sudan Government started with a free hand (and a *tabula rasa* to fill) after the reconquest of 1898, and found no alien legal system in operation which it had to modify or tolerate.

THE TRANSPORT OF ANTIQUITIES.

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Public Works, the transport of antiquities by the State railways will in future only be permitted on the production of a permit from the Antiquities Service. This permit, together with the railway policy, will not be returned to the owner. It is further enacted that, in order to benefit by the reduced tariff now charged, a certificate must be also produced from the same service, attesting that the objects forwarded are intended for a public museum in Egypt or abroad.

A DRAMA OF THE DESERT.

The Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior has received advice that two camelmen accompanied by a policeman, who had left Assiout last week for the Oasis, having in their charge L.E. 31 for the pay of the police stationed at the latter place, were shot dead in the desert. The policeman, who returned with the news to Assiout, is wounded in the head and is unable to state who were the aggressors. The motive for the attack could not have been robbery as the money was found intact in the murdered men's effects. The camelmen were not in charge of some correspondence as stated by a Cairo contemporary. The mamour of the district with a force of police, has gone in search of the murderers, but up to yesterday no trace of them had been discovered.

BULGARIA AND GREECE.

Recent arrivals at Alexandria from Macedonia report a recrudescence of outrages on the part of Bulgarian bands, generally at the expense of the Greek population of the province. The Greeks have retaliated in kind and a fratricidal war between Christians is raging in many parts of the province. The Bulgarians who are, as a rule, the aggressors, are accused of brutal cruelties towards harmless persons, whose one crime appears to have been an unwillingness to sacrifice their pro-Greek convictions at the bidding of some so-called patriots, who, if their records were known, would probably be called brigands.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman S.S. Britannia, arrived at Alexandria direct from Liverpool early this morning with passengers and general cargo.

The Westcott and Laurance S.S. Adalia, left Malta last night and is due at Alexandria on Saturday morning with coal from Newcastle, and a general cargo from London and Antwerp.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company's S.S Tsaritza, left Alexandria this morning for Odessa, touching at Piræus, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople. The steamer will connect directly with the same company's mail boats for Sebastapool, the Anatolian, Caucasian, Crimean, and Sea of Azov ports.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: 7. Rue de la Poste.

CAIRO: [illegible]

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

EXCEPTIONALLY HOT WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

August 31.

The eclipse of the sun yesterday—which by the way was very clearly observable here—seem to have accentuated the heat wave which set in some few days ago. In the plains there has been a very trying damp heat, though the thermometer has not registered above 100 to 101 Fahrenheit. Even on Troodos we hear that the nights this week have been warm, whereas occasional fires had to be indulged in a week or so ago. Picnic and tennis parties have been the order of the day up there, and at present the tennis superiority of Nicosia or of Limassol trembles in the balance! In Nicosia all efforts to keep up golf and cricket have been given up, but tennis and croquet can still be enjoyed by the few officials left down there.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL FARM.

The Government Model and Experimental Farm at Athalassa near, Nicosia, is about to be placed under the immediate control of the Director of Agriculture, and will form a part of the work of the Agricultural Department. Since it was established two years ago it has been under the direction of a Committee of Management. It has not, up to the present, produced the good results that were anticipated from it, but there is every reason to hope that under the new arrangement—and, perhaps, it may be added, with a larger share of good luck than has hitherto attended its operations—excellent work may be accomplished, both in the way of carring out useful, practical experiments in the production of improved qualities of seed, and also in training a class of native instructors, who, under the control and supervision of the Agricultural Department, shall be qualified to teach and assist native cultivators in their agricultural operations.

PRIVATE LETTER BOXES.

By a recent order of the Postmaster the private letter box system is now being introduced at the post offices of the chief towns. It is thought, that this will obviate the crowding and crushing on the part of servants and messengers claiming their employers' letters, which have usually characterized the opening of the post offices on mail days.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TROODOS.

A successful café chantant was given last Tuesday at Troodos in aid of the English Church there. Several ladies and gentlemen staying on the mountain took part, and some men of the King's Royal Rifles contributed to the programme. Refreshments were kindly provided by various visitors "on the hill," and a sum of £3 to £4 was realised.

FEVER PREVALENT.

There have been a rather large number of cases of ordinary fever this summer, especially during August, but not generally of a serious character.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. H. Parker, President of the District Court of Nicosia, goes this week on leave of absence, and will proceed to England in order to join his wife.

Captain Berry, late of the Esperanza, of Bell's Line, has recently been appointed Harbour master of the newly built harbour at Famagusta, and has arrived in Cyprus to take up the duties of his appointment.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN BURTON.

We deeply regret to announce the death from paralysis of Mr. John H. Burton, which took place at San Stefano yesterday afternoon. The deceased who had been an invalid for two years, was one of the oldest British residents in Egypt, where 37 years of his life were passed. In the early nineties Mr. Burton, who had previously been chief accountant of the Banque Générale d'Egypte, was sub-editor of the "Egyptian Gazette," and afterwards its Cairo Correspondent, for a short time, and then took up the business of coal merchant, in which he attained considerable prominence. He was highly esteemed and respected among all the members of the various European colonies in Egypt. The late Mr. Burton married Miss Sepsi, a lady of good Greek family, who died in Egypt eight years ago, and leaves two daughters, one of whom married Mr. John T. Payton last year, and a son. We offer our most respectful condolences to the relatives and the many friends of the deceased.

MOG PASHA.

Madame Wilhelm Mog Pasha, Gaston and Hans Mog, Monsieur and Madame Charles Bacos and children, their parents and relations greatly regret to inform our readers of the cruel loss which they have just suffered in the person of Wilhelm Mog Pasha, ex-controller of the Public Debt, and decorated with several orders, who died at Alexandria on the 13th September at 2.30 a.m., after having received the Sacraments of the Church.

They beg them to attend the funeral service which will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 9 a.m. at the Church of St. Catherine. Those who have not received any intimation are requested to consider this as such.

Prayers are asked for the soul of the deceased.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

E.T.C. *v.* "A" COMPANY BERKS. REGT.

This return match was played yesterday, and ended in a win for the former by 71 runs. The soldiers could do nothing with Thurston's slows, which came out with a good analysis, Mr. Robertson being the only batsman to play them with confidence. For the E.T.C. Harrison was top scorer with 51. In "A" Co's second innings they lost 5 wickets for 57. Scores:—

A. COMPANY.

Cpl. New, c. Henley, b. New.	0
Pte. Belcher, b. Thurston...	0
Mr. Robertson, c. Stacey, b. Thurston.	39
Pte. Green, b. Thurston	1
" Easman, c. and b. Thurston... ...	0
" Brand, b. Thurston	1
L. Cpl. Harris, b. Thurston	0
Pte. Sully, b. Byrne	0
" Holdway, st. Harrison, b. Thurston	9
" King, not out...	3
" Ryan, c. R. McLean, b. Thurston.	6
Extras...	5
Total...	64

Bowling.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Thurston	11.2	3	38	9
Byrne	7	4	8	1
Henley	4	–	13	–

E. T. C.

Mr. Stacey, b. New	1
" Harrison, c. Keen, b. Robertson ...	51
" Byrne, b. Green	4
" Henley, c. and b. Green... ...	7
" R. McLean, b. New	1
" Cheesman, l.b.w., b. Robertson...	24
" G. McLean, c. Belcher, b. Holdway	8
" Hanley, c. Sully, b. Robertson...	6
" Thurston, b. New...	9
" Blythman, c. Holdway. b. Green...	24
" Harvey, not out...	3
Extras...	7
Total...	135

Bowling.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Green	16	3	50	3
New	12	1	49	3
Robertson	8	1	26	3
Holdway	3	–	12	1

A. CO. 2ND INNINGS.

Pte. Belcher, c. Byrne, b. Cheesman...	5
Cpl. New, c. Byrne, b. Cheesman... ...	17
Pte. Sully, b. Cheesman	3
" Green, c. R. McLean, b. Cheesman.	16
" Keen, c. Stacey, b. Henley	7
" Holdway, not out	2
Extras...	7
Total for five wickets...	57

Bowling.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Harvey	3	–	13	–
Cheesman	7	2	16	4
Henley	4	–	21	1

A. S. C.

The Clerk of the Course informs us that the course will be open galloping on Friday next from 6 a.m. 9 a.m.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Kamel el Din Pasha and Lord Edward Cecil returned to Cairo on Monday.

Lieutenant Arthur C. K. Magill has resigned his commission in the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant T. G. Dalby, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, has received extension of leave until November 4.

Dr. Ruffer, president of the Quarantine Board, is expected to return to Alexandria from Europe at the end of the month.

Professor Turner left for England yesterday.

Ahmed Pasha Ferid arrived yesterday at Alexandria by the Khedivial mail boat.

The Coptic Patriarch left Cairo for Upper Egypt yesterday, accompanied by Mgr. Amba Ignaz, Bishop of Thebes.

M. Yves du Courthial, attaché to the French Consulate at Alexandria, has been appointed Vice-Consul "chargé de la Chancellerie" to the French Legation at Santiago, Chili. Yesterday M. du Courthial's well-deserved promotion was celebrated by a dinner at which many friends were present.

The many friends of M. Paul Gauthier, French Consul suppléant at Alexandria, will be glad to learn that he has appointed Consul at Glasgow.

The following are among the latest arrivals at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Port Said:—Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Kitcat, Mr. F. Jaques, Mrs. M. H. Ingham, Mr. T. Shelfort, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Mrs. W. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Swain, Mr. M. Sabit, Mr. H. and J. Sabit, Mr. D. Ballingall, Mr. J. C. [illegible], Mr. R. [illegible], Mr. W. R. [illegible], Mr. C. F. [illegible], Mr. T. R. Hartley, Col. Harvey Pasha.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

The following synopsis of the Peace Treaty given by Reuter's Agency may be accepted as authentic :—

The Peace Treaty opened with a preamble reciting that his Majesty the Autocrat of All the Russias and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now existing between them, and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which have been found to be in form, have come to an agreement as to a Treaty of peace, and have arranged as follows:

Article I. stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the Sovereigns of the two Empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article II. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognises the preponderant interest from political, military, and economic points of view of Japan in the Empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection, or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean Government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article III.— It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria shall be simultaneously evacuated by both the Russian and Japanese troops, both countries being concerned in this evacuation, and their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article IV.— The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease to Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over entirely to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article V.— The Russian and Japanese Governments engage themselves, reciprocally, not to put any obstacles in the way of the general measures, which shall be alike for all nations, that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article VI.— The Manchurian Railway shall be operated jointly between the Russian and the Japanese at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse. The respective portions of the line shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her line with all the rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of the railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such section of the line which falls to her. The rights of private parties or private enterprises, however, are to be respected. Both parties to this Treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they may deem fit on the expropriated ground.

Article VII.—The Russians and the Japanese engage to make a junction of the lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse.

Article VIII.—It is agreed that the lines of the Manchurian Railway shall be worked with a view to ensuring commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article IX.—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Saghalien Island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the Island depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary.

Article X deals with the situation of Russian subjects in the southern part of Saghalien and stipulates that Russian colonists shall be free and have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Japan, on the other hand, shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory ceded to her.

Article XI.—Russia shall make an agreement with Japan giving the Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters in the Seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring.

Article XII.—The two high contracting parties engage to renew the Commercial Treaty existing between the two Governments prior to the war in all its vigour with slight modifications of detail and the most-favoured-nation clause.

Article XIII.—The Russians and Japanese reciprocally engage to exchange prisoners of war, paying the real cost of the keep of the same, such cost to be supported by documents.

Article XIV.—This Treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English for the Japanese. In case of difficulty in interpretation the French document will be decisive.

Article XV.—The ratification of this Treaty shall be signed by the Sovereigns of the two States within fifty days after the signature of the Treaty. The French and American Embassies shall be the intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian Governments, and will announce by telegraph the ratification of the Treaty.

Additional Articles.

The following two additional articles have been agreed to :

1.—The evacuation of Manchuria by both Armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the Treaty, beginning with the retirement of the troops of the first line. At the expiration of eighteen months the two parties will only be able to leave as railway guards fifteen soldiers to every kilometre of the line.

2—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in Saghalien shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a Special Boundary Commission.

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FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to [illegible]
[illegible]
Beware of [illegible]
[illegible]

EARLY DAYS OF BANKING.

BY A. ROSENTHAL.

The founding of the Bank of England is a romance ; success its justification. All over the world, wherever monetary transactions take place, eager minds and eyes are concentrated upon the every action of its Governor and Court of Directors. Although it is the pivot of the world's finance, we are most of us unaware of the great history which this institution has made, does still make, and without doubt will ever continue to make, but the magnificent painting which was affixed last year to one of the historical panels inside the Royal Exchange affords an opportunity of familiarising our minds with an outline of the Bank's career. To the average individual it is principally regarded as a stopping centre which the London 'buses serve to make the busiest crossing thoroughfare ever known to mankind, and beyond this the thoughts of many of us never seem to go, so immersed are we in our own affairs, the tyranny of habit, and in that feeling of indifference which frequency of sight alone can breed. To relate in detail the Bank's early struggles would involve an entire account of that wonderful and ever-memorable bubble of South Sea notoriety, for the founder of the former—William Paterson—was closely identified with the latter project also ; but for a brief space let us go back to the period which followed the Norman Conquest, for it is to that date to which the earliest signs of banking may be traced. In those days banking, if such it could be named, was carried on by "Bills of Exchange"—a method invented by the Jews—and consequently was at first confined to a mere handful of that sect, who were afterwards expelled from our shores. Then came the Lombards, who not only brought with them the knowledge of banking, but many arts and skilled trades in addition. As the reward of their enterprise, success in large measure attended their efforts, but for this no thanks were due to the Government. "Persecution" is the word which most fitly describes the attitude of the Government towards the Lombards, who were continually having fines imposed upon them under some pretext or other, and it says much for the enterprise and determined spirit of the latter that they were always able to meet the unjust demands and increase, at the same time, their wealth, power, and position.

Other banks were soon established, the rate of interest began to rise in ratio to the spirit of speculation, and gradually the feeling gained ground that the establishment of a National Bank was necessary to safeguard the Nation's credit and advance its prosperity. When this proposition was first propounded the private bankers expressed such hostile views that it was feared the project was doomed. Perseverance, however, and that indomitable pluck which ever characterised our forefathers prevailed, and on the 27th day of July, 1694, the Bank of England transacted its first business "over the counter." It is this period in the Bank's career which forms the subject of the handsome painting previously referred to, and which was presented by members of the Stock Exchange. The scene takes place before Sir John Summers, Kt.—then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal—in the presence of whom the first Governor, his Deputy, and ten Directors are swearing the oath. The most notable of these were Sir John Houblon, Governor ; Mr. Michael Godfrey, Deputy ; and the following Directors : Sir John Huband, Bart., Sir William Gore, Sir Henry Furnese, Robert Raworth, John Smirth, W. Obadiah Sedgwick, and William Paterson (Founder), Esquires. The difficulties, which they had to encounter were simply tremendous, and in the hands of less capable men would never have been surmounted.

From the very day of the Bank's incorporation the directors had to contend with an over-abundance of malicious opposition, and so determinedly was this policy pursued that on more than one occasion it appeared as if no human effort could save the institution from extinction. Within less than a year its first suspension of payment took place—to the great joy of the private bankers—who felt so assured of victory that before the event actually occured many epitaphs were written and published. Time, the healer of all wounds, soon obliterated the momory of this catastrophe, and shortly afterwards the Bank Stock rose from 50 per cent. discount to 112 per cent. Matters did not continue smoothly for long, as during the next ten years the credit of the Bank was shaken on no fewer than two occasions. It is only right, however, to state that this was the result of European disturbances. In one instance King Louis, in 1700, seized upon the entire Spanish Monarchy, whilst in the other it was due to insurrection in Hungary and the invasion of Germany by the French.

The most deliberate of all attempts to injure the Bank was organised in 1707, but the scheme was speedily frustrated by the prompt action of prominent City merchants, who showed their confidence by their support, in which the Nation joined. Undaunted, the wreckers one year later renewed the attack, and on this occasion they had the unanimous approval of the Press. Numerous pamphlets were also circulated broadcast to strengthen the fear—already rooted in the minds of many persons—that a dangerous monopoly of banking business was being fostered to the detriment of private enterprise, but in spite of all this malignity the Bank's Charter was renewed for another twenty-four years.

A fresh danger now arose—it was the Sacheverell riots. Thousands of the rioters marched to the Bank determined on plundering its contents, and had it not been for the self-sacrifice of the good Queen Anne—in commanding her own bodyguard to hasten to the rescue—certain destruction must have followed. When remonstrated with by her Ministerial advisers for her heroic action, the good Queen calmly replied, "God will be my guard !"

The Sacheverell riots occurred in 1709, and in 1710 Queen Anne marked a great epoch in the Bank's career by officially recognising its important relationship to the State. This, however, did not prevent another "run" taking place twelve years later, but it only resulted in the fall of stock from 126 to 116. About this period (1720) France embarked on its "South Sea Bubble"—otherwise known as "Law's Mississippi Scheme"—as if to act as a kindly warning of the madness which was destined to sweep Europe. But no ! the "Mississippi" echoes were still resounding when our madness broke out on exactly similar lines. As with France, so with ourselves. Great names were tarnished, reputations were blasted, and half the nations, including many noble families, were wrecked and ruined.

With the Chancellor of the Exchequer involved, it is surprising how the Directors of the Bank of England were not seized with the speculative fever, more particularly when it is known that they were only outbid in their eagerness to purchase the "South Sea" Charter from the Government by the promoters of that wild "Babble." Had not a kindly Providence guided the Directors of the former institution, who will gainsay that the terrible havoc which ensued would have been exceeded by a national calamity from the effects of which recovery might have been impossible ?

Women frequently neglect to take proper meals at proper times ; often they go without food. Valuable advice is offered on page 7, under the heading "Working Without Food," to those who feel faint through lack of nourishment yet connot eat.

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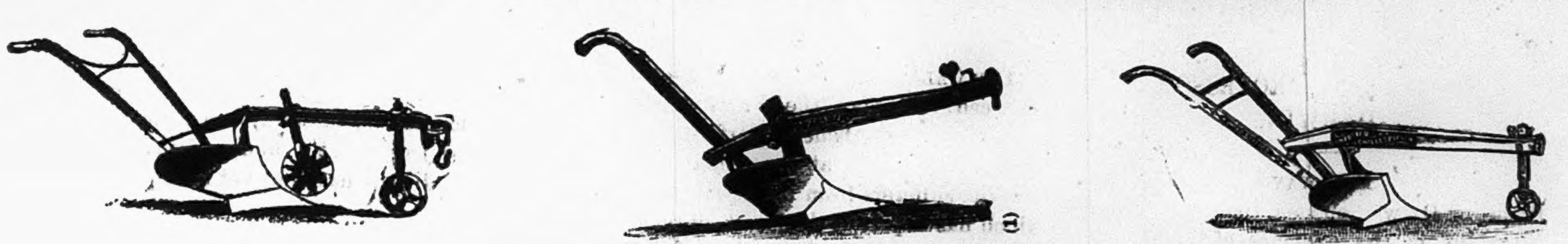

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

September.	ROSAIRES. 1905.	ROSAIRES. 1904.	DUEM. 1905.	DUEM. 1904.	KHARTOUM. 1905.	KHARTOUM. 1904.	BERBER. 1905.	BERBER. 1904.	WADI HALFA. 1905.	WADI HALFA. 1904.	ASSOUAN RESERVOIR. Up Stream. 1905.	ASSOUAN RESERVOIR. Up Stream. 1904.	ASSOUAN RESERVOIR. Down Stream. 1905.	ASSOUAN RESERVOIR. Down Stream. 1904.	ASSIOUT WEIR. Up Stream. 1905.	ASSIOUT WEIR. Up Stream. 1904.	ASSIOUT WEIR. Down Stream. 1905.	ASSIOUT WEIR. Down Stream. 1904.	RODAH. 1905.	RODAH. 1904.	DELTA BARRAGE. Up Stream. 1905.	DELTA BARRAGE. Up Stream. 1904.
1	7.17	6.61	2.73	2.64	5.20	5.48	6.94	6.75	7.12	6.70	96.68	97. 4	91.42	91.33	50.98	50.70	50.60	50.41	18. 1	18. 4	16.21	16.20
2	7.22	6.85	2.75	2.56	5.45	5.58	7. 5	6.67	7.22	6.68	96.89	97. 5	91.50	91.32	51. 0	50.70	50.55	50.41	18. 3	18. 2	16.21	16.19
3	7.47	6.58	2.81	2.64	5.48	5.58	7. 1	6.67	7.16	6.80	97. 8	96.98	91.61	91.23	51 1	50.73	50.60	50.43	18. 1	18. 0	16.21	16.19
4	6.67	6.44	2.89	2.80	5.50	5.54	7. 7	6.68	7. 8	7. 7	97. 5	97. 6	91.62	91.28	51. 2	50.75	50.62	50.46	18. 1	17.23	16.20	16.17
5	6.37	6.40	2.92	2.80	5.49	5.54	7.11	6.69	7. 2	7.12	96.94	97.80	91.53	91.47	51. 2	50.75	50.71	50.46	18. 3	18. 1	16.21	16.18
6	6.55	6.21	2.93	2.90	5.54	5.50	7.19	6.93	7.10	7. 5	96.98	97.46	91.43	91.61	50. 0	50.75	50.75	50.46	18. 2	18. 1	16.21	16.18
7	6.12	6.18	6.96	2.84	5.44	5.50	7.15	6.98	7.25	7. 1	97. 2	97.45	91.48	91.63	50.99	50.80	50.74	50.52	18. 5	18. 2	16.22	16.19
8	6.42	6.49	2.97	2.80	5.40	5.46	7. 7	6.85	7.31	6.97	97. 9	97.37	91.61	91.56	50.98	50.88	50.68	50.60	18. 8	18. 3	16.24	16.18
9	5.82	6.22	2.95	2.90	5.34	5.36	7. 3	6.89	7.32	6.96	97.18	97.29	91.70	91.49	51. 3	50.96	50.68	50.66	18. 6	18. 5	16.22	16.20
10	6.11	6.26	2.97	3. 0	5.28	5.34	7. 4	6.83	7.37	7. 2	97.22	97.25	91.74	91.46	51. 3	50.98	50.75	50.70	18. 7	18.10	16.22	16.21
11	5.94	6.69	2.98	2.94	5.32	5.34	7.19	6.73	7.40	7.15	97.28	97.29	91.78	91.50	51.12	50.96	50.70	50 68	18. 6	18.14	16.21	16.22
12	5.77	6.67	2.99	2.90	5.27	5.34	7.33	6.68	7.37	7.30	97.27	97.42	91.82	91.58	51.24	50.93	50.81	50.65	18. 8	18.17	16.21	16.23
13	—	6.66	—	2.86	—	5.34	—	6.68	—	7.32	—	97.58	—	91.78	—	50.92	—	50.64	—	18.18	—	16.24
14	—	6.72	—	2.80	—	5.40	—	6.68	—	7.24	—	97.63	—	91.87	—	50.95	—	50.67	—	18.16	—	16.24
15	—	6.64	—	—	—	5.40	—	6.67	—	7.13	—	97.58	—	91 80	—	51. 2	—	50.74	—	18.15	—	16.23

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

"TIMES."

The renewal and extension of the alliance between this country and Japan is a matter of interest to all civilised nations, but there is one people and one Government who may be be expected to consider it with particular attention. It affects Russia more directly than any other European State, because she is the only Power who can be supposed to be at all likely in any circumstances to undertake single-handed projects incompatible with that maintenance of the *status quo* in Asia which is the corner-stone of the Anglo-Japanese policy and of the new treaty that embodies it. Some time must elapse before we can be in a position to gauge Russian opinion on the subject.

There is nothing to cause surprise in the outburst of bad temper with which certain Chauvinist and reactionary Russian newspapers greet the extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. They cannot help seeing that it gives checkmate to many of their most cherished plans, from the borders of Korea to the Indian Ocean. They had hoped to renew in other regions the same sort of schemes which in the Far East have ended in dire disaster. The new alliance stands in their way; for the accomplishment of such schemes would involve the overthrow of the *status quo*, which it has been specially extended to uphold. There is a party in Russia which unquestionably looks forward to a war with England as the most promising means of obtaining compensation for the moral and material losses caused by the war with Japan. The discovery that, in future, a war with England would mean a war with Japan also bitterly disappoints them and angers them.

"TELEGRAPH."

The best guarantee of the permanence of the peace of Portsmouth will be the permanence of Japan's superiority. That, we hope, will be secured to her by the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance, one of whose principal objects is to prevent any revision of the treaty terminating the Russo-Japanese war. The status of Asia as established by that treaty is to remain so long as the Anglo-Japanese treaty endures. The Far East is to be protected, as thoroughly as is possible, against surprises and adventures. It deserves to be noted that this view of the extended Anglo-Japanese Alliance is emphasised by the leading St. Petersburg newspaper with Liberal tendencies. The effect of the treaty, says the "Russ" will be to put a stop to "Asiatic adventures à la Bezobrazoff," which will become less tempting owing to the vast responsibilities involved. Whether this view will be shared by the remainder of the Russian Press and by those who conduct Russian foreign policy remains to be seen.

"EVENING STANDARD."

Without dogmatising on the amount of weight which may properly be attached to it, it is permissible to find in the line taken by the "Russ" in commenting on the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance an agreeable symptom of sanity. Frankly recognising facts, the "Russ" concerns itself with their bearing on the future, and finds that the new alliance is neither so hateful not so terrible as the unfettered "Novoe Vremya" seems to imagine. It does put a definite end to crazy adventures in Asia, but the "Russ" finds this rather comforting than otherwise. In fact, the alliance, which is acknowledged to have been a factor in the production of peace at Portsmouth, is hailed as a guarantee against a waste of force in the Far East, which may help Russia to regain her rightful place in Europe. It all sounds extraordinarily sensible—perhaps almost too sensible to be genuine. But that is, we believe, the view of the matter that must ultimately prevail, and its expression serves a better purpose than the "Novoe Vremya's" ungenerous insinuations coupling France with England as the unjust beast.

THE "RUSS" (St. Petersburg).

The "Russ," in an article sympathetic to Great Britain, recognises that the Anglo Japanese treaty is a considerable factor of peace. The journal warns the Russians against nourishing the idea of revenge, for they would be opposed not only by Japan, but also by Great Britain. The treaty guarantees to Great Britain the possession of India, and any Russian pressure in the direction of Tibet or Afghanistan would have to be supported by a great and costly concentration of military forces The threatening of India, the journal declares, must cease.

The "Russ," referring pointedly to Germany, says that certain of Russia's enemies will now not succeed in urging her to embark on doubtful undertakings.

THE "JOURNAL" (Paris).

The advantage to England is clear. The Japanese army assures the defence of India. German expansion in the Far East is at once blocked. Russia, banished from Chinese markets, sees the road to the Persian Gulf closed without being able to retaliate against the Power which has assured her an honorable peace. Here is the supreme ability of the British policy. It has thrown Russia back fifty years, while not inflicting a painful wound on Russian *amour propre*. The British fleet guarantees the Japanese conquests against any attempt at revenge. The Japanese can apply themselves to the exploitation of China. There are treasures there worth £120,000,000.

"France is evidently not aimed at directly in the new treaty. Some may see in the guarantee of the *status quo* in Asia security for our yellow possessions. To speak frankly, we do not like these guarantees. The best safeguard is that Japan is occupied elsewhere to better account

AFTER THE WAR.—IN RUSSIA.

"DAILY NEWS."

With the close of the war afar, Russia turns with concentrated attention to the war within her own borders. The promised reforms and the rule of Tsar Trepoff have checked in some degree the disorder that has been raging during the whole of the present year; but the discontents are too widely and deeply spread to be uprooted either by promises or dragooning. With the return of the soldiery from the Far East, with all their stories of misery and failure, and with the revelation of all that the war has cost the people in new and crushing burdens, the embers of the revolt will be fanned anew.

It will be impossible for the authorities to muzzle the returning soldiers as they muzzle their Press, and the Government will have to face a new crusade throughout the Empire, all the more dangerous because it will be in the hands of the men who, having suffered and having learned the truth, return to their own villages to impart it to their neighbours and so add new fuel to the flames.

"GLOBE."

If Russia will abandon those dreams of expansion in Eastern Asia which have brought such a tremendous retribution upon her, and if the Tsar will open his ears to the just complaints of his people and shake himself adrift from the corrupt and incapable clique that surrounds him, his country may once more resume her legitimate place in the councils of Europe. But the omens are unpropitious. It will be a difficult task to persuade the Russian Chauvinists how absolute is the downfall of their hopes in Furthest Asia. It will be even less easy to convince autocrat and bureaucrats that they can no more hope to reduce internal Russia to the status quo ante bellum than to see the pre-revolutionary régime restored in France.

IN JAPAN.

"CHRONICLE."

There will follow upon this war in Japan a period of industrial development as remarkable, we predict, as that which followed in Germany upon the great national triumph of thirty-five years ago. Japanese merchants and capitalists have thought out the possibilities and problems of trade after victory as carefully as her general staff worked out those involved in the organisation of that victory. . . . .

Let us hope that British merchants and capitalists have also been on the alert, and will play a part worthy of the former state of British trade in the Far East in the friendly rivalry to which the treaty between Japan and Russia invites the world.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

"STANDARD."

To-day (September 4) unless at the last moment the demands of the French Government are complied with, its representative will take his departure from the Moroccan capital. Nor can the Republic rest satisfied even with this emphatic protest against the dilatory insolence of the Maghzen. It will be necessary to apply measures of practical coercion. The original offence, the arrest of a French *protégé*, has not been purged by release of the prisoner. M. Taillandier has further insisted that an ample apology shall be tendered to his Government, that the Kaid who was guilty of the outrage shall be punished, and that an indemnity shall be paid. Nobody who is acquainted with Moorish methods would expect satisfaction to be given so long as any pretext could be invented for delay. . . . That the Maghzen would gladly satisfy France, now that she is so evidently in earnest, we may assume as certain. The only doubt is whether the Sultan can afford to exasperate the fanatics amongst his subjects. There is no Sovereign in the world who is less master in his own house than the nominal Emperor of Morocco.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The Portsmouth Treaty of Peace is to be signed this afternoon (September 5) at three o'clock. It was found impossible to do this (as announced) last night, the delay being due (so the "Times" correspondent tells us) to:

(*a*) The microscopic analysis of words and phrases by the Japanese; and

(*b*) The Russian superstition about Monday.

There seem to have been no real hitches—we are not surprised, since the agreement was complete once the indemnity was withdrawn. We are told that owing to the pushfulness of the manufacturers of steel pens, all of whom have sent supplies in the hope that their particular pen would be used in signing the Treaty, it has been decided not to use steel at all. It seems quite right to abandon steel in a peace treaty, and the signatures are to be written by a quill. Even so, however, there will be any number of geese with a grievance.

LEMCO

for Sportsmen and Athletes.

DESERT EXPLORATION.

The story of the excellent work done by the survey parties attached to the Seistan Boundary Commission will probably never be told except in official reports; but, the "Pioneer" records one splendid instance of devotion to duty, with a terribly tragic ending. Due east of Seistan, between the Helmand and Kash rivers, lies a desert tract known as the Dasht-Margo, and it was in the exploration of this that Surveyor Sheikh Mohi-ud-Din with three of his khalasis, a guide and two camel-men, lost their lives on June 16 and 17, 1903. Mohi-ud-Din was an experienced surveyor, who had won his Khan Bahadurship by frontier service of a fine order in the Survey Department of India and he was particularly anxious to penetrate into the Dasht-i-Margo, which rivals the Registan desert further to the east in its forbidding features. Accordingly, in spite of the extreme heat, he started on the evening of June 12 from Puza-i-Marhi, near Chahar Burjak, on the Helmand west of Rudbar, and struck out a course nearly due north. His party consisted of four survey khalasis, four Afghan guides and two camel-men. They marched all night, and a halt was called in the early morning. No sign of water was seen, but there were four camel-pakhals in reserve, and the march was continued during the day. At nightfall a nawar, or shallow pool, was reached, but it was dry, and by that time the water carried by the camels had all been used up. The guides urged that either the return journey should be begun at once, or a route be taken due west so as to strike the Helmand, which makes a turn to the north below Chahar Burjak. Mohi-ud-Din was, however, determined to push on, and a guide was sent off on a camel to find water. He returned with a masak full, but it was so brackish that all who drank it fell ill and could not eat their food.

The party had then to march on, and they were fortunate enough to reach another nawar, where a small supply of drinkable water was obtained. At midnight on the 14th they started again, still steering northwards, and at daybreak they halted on a high desert-plain. There was no sign of water in any direction, and their position became a critical one, for the heat of the Dasht-i-Margo in June is intense. Mohi-ud-Din reluctantly recognised, says the "Homeward Mail," that any further attempt at exploration was impossible. His men implored him to abandon the journey and make for water while there was yet time, and he agreed to their wishes. The party rested all day, intending to march during the night. They suffered severely from thirst, as their water was exhausted. By evening their strength was at a low ebb, and two of the guides were insensible. A third guide, Sultan Mahomed, a relative of these men, tied each of them upon a riding camel and fastened himself upon another camel. The animals were then linked together, and were left to go where their instinct should lead them. Sultan Mohamed lapsed into unconsciousness during the night, and remembered nothing until he came to his senses through water being poured down his throat. As he recovered he learned that he was being attended to by a hunter who had entered the desert in search of wild asses. The other two guides were looked after, and they were all taken to Chakansur, the headquarters of the Afghan district of that name, on the Kash river. They arrived there almost dead, but their lives were saved by the careful administration of nourishment.

The fate of the party, with one exception, was a terrible one. After the three guides had left, Mohi-ud-Din and his seven companions found themselves too weak to march. The first to perish was a camel-man who wandered into the desert and never returned. The others remained all night with Mohi-ud-Din, and in the early morning seeing that he was almost in a dying state, they crawled to a ravine near by and dug for water. They sank a hole five or six feet deep, but no spring was found; their only relief was to throw the damp earth over their bodies. In the evening the four khalasis, leaving the guide and camel-man, who could not move, struggled back to camp. There they found Mohi-ud-Din lying dead alongside the body of his horse. Then occurred a striking example of the strong sense of duty which can actuate even a humble "follower." Saidu, khalasi, cut the map off the surveyor's plane-table and wrapped it about his body in his waist-cloth. He afterwards said that he was afraid to carry it in his hand, lest he should become insensible and lose it. The four men left the camp and wandered aimlessly through the night. On the morning of the 17th they saw a high mound, and all but Saidu lay down in its shade to die. Saidu entreated his companions to make a further effort, but they were too far gone to make the attempt. He himself struggled on the whole day, and he must apparently have become delirious, for he remembered nothing until in the darkness he stumbled suddenly into water. He quenched his thirst and then became insensible; on regaining consciousness he found himself being carried on a man's back to Chakansur. He had been discovered by some villagers, and, as in the case of the three guides, his life was saved with difficulty. The Afghan authorities at Chakansur sent out search-parties with water, and recovered the bodies of Mohi-ud-Din and the three khalasis, together with the camp kit. No trace could be found of the other three men. The bodies recovered were reverently buried at the Amiran Ziarat, a peculiarly sacred shrine, as Amiran is reported to have been a first-cousin of the prophet. In this way the Afghans testified to their respect and admiration for the men who had died while doing their duty.

HEATHER-LANDS.

Pitifully enough, the opinion commonly held of a moor is of a waste, bleak and treeless, a drear expanse with "blossom'd gorse unprofitably gay." Outside a few enthusiasts, sportsmen, and naturalists, with perhaps a stray pedestrian here and there unexpectedly enchanted, no one seems inclined to think of a moor as a place of enticement, or one of Nature's choicest beauty-spots. Alas! that so rich a resort and rare a place for observation, with claims to admiration and wonder which the most fertile spaces can scarcely rival, should fall so low in general estimation. We know scarcely anything of the real charms of our country, and deem a fortnight or more at the seaside with a Christy Minstrel delight sufficient to compensate for the year's dull round of unbroken routine. Any holiday is a refreshment; to sit in an arbour at the end of the garden in the sunlight and melt down hours into moments in delicious indolence, drinking in the fragrance of the flowers, listening to the cheery confidences of the birds, and watching the dance of the clouds, is an order of release liberally devised.

The jaded soul finds its best exhilaration in an intercourse with Nature, in a return to the old devotion, now half-forgotten. And not only exhilaration, but exaltation, as when one stands on a lofty headland and looks far out to sea. Indeed, there is something very like and identical in the pleased and almost inexpressible sensations which the high sea promontories and the moorlands, blowing unsullied over leagues of ocean, have an exact counterpart in the keen, pure air of wide, extending moorlands, uncontaminated by the remotest contact with any sulphur haze of man's invention. Unrestrained Nature always works a healing charm above the highest art of invented medicine, and in a perfect state even the juices of herbs are superfluous, for the health would always be robust, and people would only die because they ceased to live. Moors, like the oceans, have a thousand changeful moods in a condition apparently the most changeless. It is a joy sufficient to roam over their vast expanses, breathing in life at every step, getting further and further from the world, and diving deeper and deeper into it. No natural pleasure is perhaps keener than a long tramp over the moors and hills purpled with the growing heather, nor has earth any enjoyment which lasts longer or is more effective. The fragrance of it outlasts the actual experience, and mingles pleasingly with the years to come.

Apart altogether from the life-giving experience of a march over the moor, a wide-stretching panorama, purple and gold, like we see sometimes in the fancy realms which the clouds erect, what a floral wealth unbounded the moorlands and hills open up to our inspection, an opulence which no looting, however extensive, can diminish. The most unlettered and casual pedestrian must detect unfailingly the vast and inexhaustible depths of Nature's treasure-box, and stand amazed. Duranus, the German botanist, dropped on his knees in very ecstasy when he first beheld the gold glory of an English moor, wastes which in common estimation are desolate to weariness, but which really are glowing fields of glittering effulgence when, as Cowper says, the prickly gorse "decks itself with ornaments of gold." The commonest stretches of waste lands with which, happily, England is bestowed, has a turf which treads light and smells fresh

> and, rich in odorif'rous herbs
> And fungous fruits of earth, regales the sense
> With luxury of unexpected sweets.

Cannot, then, people of lesser imagination emulate the ecstasy of Duranus, and be touched with the equal glory of leagues of purple, unending expanses of flowing heather? Sweeping in waves from one horizon to the other, the earth seems taken up with billows of purple, tipped with radiant gold. And in subservient colours Nature works out a bewildering carpet for our feet of innumerable tints. If the merest common is rich "with luxury of unexpected sweets," the moors revel in a wealth, wholly uncountable and inexhaustible. White heather and purple, and rich whin, are the predominant tints which give a complexion to the landscape, because their kingdom is overpowering and all-conquering, but under their over-mastering colours the heathland stretches like a well-kept garden, presenting smaller luxuriant masses of gorgeous hues—heat-bells, blue as the clearest heaven; heath, vivid in bunches of rose bloom and white; blue and white polygala; purpling flax; the foxglove in stately freckled spikes; delicate and delightfully variegated eyebright; and the hairy sundew, with its pellucid diamond of clearest water on a ruby setting.

Other gems, too, there are in plenty—speedwell, bog-pimpernel, grass of Parnassus, with fresh mosses and the russet bracken providing a delectable ground for this most enchanting pattern-work. One may rest on the short, crisp turf in the hot noon, and discover within reach of the hand twenty gems more beautiful than any part of the fabled store in Aladdin's cave.

The blooming heather carries with it into the town a scent of the broad country. No other plant, perhaps, has the power in equal force to call up the nomadic spirit which is dormant in us, but not extinct. Placed, in the shop windows to entice the wandering attention to shooting tweeds, it achieves the opposite, though coincident, object of pointing the mind to a free life, where even tweeds and a sporting gun are necessaries of life cheerfully relinquished. The heather breathes into the senses a vague, or definite, longing, for some other life, for a freedom of existence which is the ideal. It has an appeal irresistible, even to those who have never come directly under its benediction. To these, somehow, it seems to read a new lesson to the heart; no, not a new lesson, but one which has been almost forgotten, and only lingers in a vague form, shadowy and indistinct. For no matter how severe has been the environment, Nature has still a hold over the sons of men. No one can see the heather without a subtle feeling of loss, and an aspiration to be as it was in the beginning. And if everyone could realise its dumb aspiration, even for a fleeting hour what a good world it would be! It is blameless atmosphere where the heather lives. The Highlanders, who live the most naturally of any of us, appreciate most the sway of Nature, without a tincture of sentimentality. And they obtain what they deserve, a life long and free; it is not the ideal life, for all should live *ex tempore*, but it is the cheerfullest and fullest life we know of. Their veneration for the heather is complete. They thatch their cottages with heather boughs and make their beds of the sprays. All the Scottish poets have with loyalty sung in praise of their native heather:

> Sweet modest flower, in lonely deserts dun,
> Retiring still for converse with the sun,
> Whose sweets invite the soaring lark to stoop,
> And from thy cells the honied dew-bells scoop.

The heather has other virtues than a poetical resort for the lark. It is the home of the grousse, and not only shelters it in summer, but provides it food in the winter, the seed-vessels being so formed that the seed remains in them a whole year, and out of its abundance the birds are fed. Formerly it had another use. Boethius records that it is very nutritive not only to beasts, birds, and bees, but to animals of more discriminating taste. The first natives of Scotia, the Picts, brewed from it a delicious and wholesome liquor. It is to this remote fact that Leyden refers in the lines:—

> Though unobtrusive all thy beauties shine,
> Yet boast thou rival of the purpling vine!
> For once thy mantling juice was seen to laugh
> In pearly cups, which monarchs loved to quaff;
> And frequent wake the wild inspired lay
> On Teviot's hills, beneath the Pictish sway.

The manner of making the precious nectar perished with the extermination of the Picts, for they never showed the craft to any outside their own blood, an act of selfishness it may be no sin to bewail. Historically, the heather is interesting past common expectation, for how it swayed the generations; there it touches the sentiment. Its modern office is nobler, for here it touches the heart and spirits us away from the poor frets of life and its meannesses; a realm of purple mountain and white mist where only Nature reigns, and is free.

"PE-RU-NA SAVED MY LIFE,"

Writes Mrs. W. McRoberts.

MRS. L. M. GRIFFITH, Arco, Idaho, writes: "I am thirty years old and never had any children; but since beginning your medicine I gave birth to a 10-pound baby girl. I am stronger than I have been since I was quite young. God bless you and your medicine forever."

MRS. L. M. GRIFFITH.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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A YOUNG MOTHER'S LETTER.

Mrs. W. McRoberts, writes to Dr. Hartman from Delano, Miss., the following:

Delano, Miss.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

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"There are three or four of my neighbors using Peruna now since it did me so much good. They were just run down, and they think it is fine, it is so good to give strength."—Mrs. W. McRoberts.

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Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

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Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'il recevra jusqu'au 2 octobre 1905 des offres pour la fourniture de 12,000 bras en hêtre d'Autriche de 48" de long × 2 ½" carrés sans nœuds ni fente, coupés et percés selon plan déposé aux Magasins de Gabbary (Alexandrie).

Ce bois devra être livré franco en Magasins à Gabbary, selon nos conditions habituelles.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 millièmes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à Monsieur le Président, Chemins de fer de l'Etat, Caire, et sous double enveloppe, celle intérieure portant la suscription suivante: "Offre pour Bras en hêtre."

Le Conseil ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et il se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 12 Septembre 1905. 26412-1

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de faire savoir au public qu'en raison de l'absence d'un balisage efficace des passes du pont de Nag-Hamadi, ce pont ne sera pas ouvert à la navigation à voile jusqu'à nouvel avis.

Le passage ne pourra être autorisé pour les vapeurs que sous certaines conditions et après accord avec le surveillant du pont.

Le Caire, le 11 septembre 1905. 26413-1

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SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.
OLD BOURSE-ST., ALEXANDRIA.
Greatly enlarged and improved. New Chef.
Unrivalled cooking. English specially catered for
[illegible]

SELLING OFF
SURPLUS DRAPERY STOCK
OF MAGASINS VICTORIA.

On Premises lately occupied by "Papeterie Commerciale," Rue Sesostris, 3 doors from Cherif Pasha Street. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

AMERICAN
REFRIGETORS £4 to £20.—DESKS, £5 to £25.
TYPEWRITERS £5 to £20.
SEWING MACHINES £5 TO £15.
IN STOCK AT
THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
7, OLD BOURSE-STREET, SURSOCK BUILDINGS,
ALEXANDRIA.

L'IMPORTATION EN EGYPTE

Premier Semestre de 1905

Pendant le semestre écoulé, les importations ont présenté une augmentation de 19,400,000 francs.

Toutes les puissances, sauf l'Espagne, la Hollande et la Suisse ont pris une part plus ou moins grande dans la plus value du Commerce d'importation et dans l'augmentation que nous signalons.

La France occupe le 1er rang avec L.E. 178.030.

Viennent ensuite: L'Angleterre et possessions avec L.E. 145.000 ; la Russie L.E. 76,737 ; la Turquie L.E. 55.729 ; la Suède L.E. 54.577 ; l'Italie L.E. 48.868 ; l'Amérique L.E. 46,059 ; la Roumanie L.E. 27.497 ; la Belgique L.E. 25.608 ; l'Autriche-Hongrie L E. 17.956 ; l'Allemagne L.E. 8.721.

Pour qu'on puisse plus facilement se rendre compte de l'évolution de notre commerce, pendant le semestre écoulé, nous reproduisons le tableau statistique ci-après qui indique sur quels articles a porté notre progression, et pour quels montants:

Les farines L.E. 91.820 ; les métaux et machines L.E. 46.323 ; les bois (meubles) L.E. 17.172 ; articles divers (colis postaux) L.E. 10.530 ; les spiritueux, boissons L.E. 8.222 ; les industries textiles L.E. 4.578.

Ce sont les farines qui tiennent le 1er rang. Cette importation qui, il y a quelques années, atteignait de modestes proportions, occupe aujourd'hui une place considérable parmi les denrées que l'Egypte demande à l'Etranger. Le coton égyptien, bien qu'il ait été toujours apprécié, était loin d'avoir la valeur qu'il a prise depuis 7 ou 8 ans, et le blé occupait encore une place très étendue dans les cultures de ce pays. Actuellement, les hauts prix, pratiqués pour les cotons, ont provoqué le délaissement des céréales par les cultivateurs, et partout le coton a remplacé le blé. L'Egypte, qui, jadis, passait pour le grenier de l'Empire romain, ne peut pourvoir actuellement à ses besoins, et elle demande aux autres pays producteurs les farines qu'elle doit consommer.

Parmi ses fournisseurs, la France occupe la première place. En 1904, elle lui expédia 55 millions de kilos de farines, et au 30 Juin de la présente année, son importation a atteint 40 millions de kilos sur un chiffre total de 60 millions de kilos.

Après les farines, les métaux et ouvrages en métal (machines) sont inscrits pour 1.200 000 francs. Une fourniture de locomotives, faite au Gouvernement Egyptien par une de nos usines du Nord, entre pour une somme considérable dans ce chiffre.

Les autres articles ont suivi une progression normale comme elle se produit d'ailleurs depuis quelques années.

Nous constatons cette situation satisfaisante avec grand plaisir, et nous espérons que l'avenir réservera des résultats encore plus appréciables. Nous sommes amenés à ce sentiment par notre échange de correspondances plus actif que les années précédentes ; par l'annonce de la réussite complète de la récolte des cotons, laquelle, si aucun événement fâcheux ne survient, augmentera beaucoup la circulation du numéraire dans ce pays ; enfin par les démarches de plusieurs de nos représentants qui se sont rendus en France à l'effet de rechercher de nouvelles maisons.

Pour ce qui est de ce dernier point, nous devons dire qu'il s'est constitué ici depuis quelques années plusieurs maisons de représentations parmi lesquelles il s'en trouve de très honorables. Leur activité et leur sollicitude ont beaucoup contribué à l'amélioration des transactions commerciales avec l'Egypte. En réalité elles constituent le pivot des affaires ; aussi nous nous faisons un devoir de signaler à nos compatriotes l'intérêt qu'il ont à user de leur intermédiaire. Nous ne croyons pas inutile d'entrer, à cet égard, dans quelques explications.

En général, nos détaillants d'Egypte, à part quelques grosses maisons, sont peu enclins à s'adresser directement au producteur. Habitués à recevoir périodiquement la visite des représentants, ils leurs réservent leurs ordres et s'évitent ainsi la peine d'écrire. Il faut vraiment qu'ils aient des besoins, bien impérieux et impossibles à remplir sur place, pour qu'ils se décident à prendre la plume et à passer leurs commandes eux-mêmes.

On peut donc avancer que le sort d'une maison et sa réussite en Egypte dépendent pour ainsi dire de l'activité, de l'expérience et de la probité de son représentant. Celui-ci est au courant des besoins de ses clients, il connaît le moment propice pour faire ses offres ; souvent il fait grouper plusieurs commandes en une seule expédition pour diminuer les frais de transport ; il reçoit la marchandise et la livre aux destinataires. Plus tard, lorsque l'échéance approche, il rafraîchit si besoin est la mémoire de son client, et même quelquefois il paie pour lui s'il est gêné, quitte à se faire rembourser même par acomptes.

Par cet aperçu, on peut juger de l'auxiliaire précieux qu'est le représentant. Aussi nous engageons nos maisons, qui recourent à leur intermédiaire, à apporter le plus grand soin dans leur choix, car c'est un point essentiel. Volontiers nous nous mettrons à leur disposition pour les aider de nos conseils, si elles veulent bien y faire appel.

Cette digression, relative au rôle des représentants de commerce en Egypte, était nécessaire pour démontrer à nos exportateurs quelle doit être leur première préoccupation lorsqu'ils se proposent de se diriger vers ce pays. Ils doivent également ne pas se borner à un échange de correspondance, lequel si actif qu'il soit, ne remplacera jamais l'envoi d'un voyageur sérieux et observateur. Cette mesure est certainement dispendieuse, mais c'est de l'argent semé en bon terrain. Plus tard les fruits viendront abondants, si le voyageur apporte, dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche, le zèle et l'activité que comporte son emploi.

En résumé, la situation de l'Egypte, au point de vue économique, est tout-à-fait exceptionelle, si on met en regard celle des autres pays. La libre concurrence s'y exerce sans entraves car les droits de douane sont les mêmes pour tous ; nul traité de commerce n'assure à une nation un traitement plus avantageux qu'à ses concurrentes. C'est la parfaite égalité pour tous. Le succès appartient aux plus industrieux et aux plus intelligents. A ce point de vue, nos exportateurs français n'ont rien à redouter de personne. Tout ce qu'on pourrait leur reprocher, c'est une timidité qui, heureusement, peu à peu se dissipe et finira par disparaître en présence des résultats obtenus.

La campagne d'hiver, qui s'annonce dans de bonnes conditions et promet d'être fructueuse pour l'importation et l'exportation, aidera à détruire les dernières appréhensions.

(Extrait du Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Française d'Alexandrie.)

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 12 Septembre 1905 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amb. A. Ralli.

Présents M. M. Ahmed Bey Eyoub, Abdel Moneim Bey Dalil, L. Escoffier, Dr. Schiess Bey, G. Zervudachi, membres, A. Wilner, secrétaire p.i.

La Délégation procède, conformément à l'entente intervenue avec la Cie des Eaux, et en présence du Directeur p.i. de cette Compagnie, à l'ouverture des soumissions présentées pour la fourniture de tuyaux de divers diamètres nécessaires à l'établissement de la canalisation d'eau filtrée à Ramleh.

Elle prie M.M. Cornish fils, directeur p.i. de cette Compagnie de vouloir bien, d'accord avec l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Municipalité, lui faire un rapport au sujet de ces différentes offres pour la prochaine séance.

Vu la lettte de M. le Commandant p.i. de la Police, du 10 Septembre 1905, donnant certains détails relatifs aux bouées, ceintures de sauvetage et cordes, qui devront servir à porter secours aux noyés, et après avoir pris connaissance du devis dressé par le Service Technique de la Municipalité, au sujet de ces acquisitions, la Délégation décide de proposer à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 40 à cet effet, à prélever sur le budget extraordinaire.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre de l'Inspection du 3me Cercle d'Irrigation communiquant l'état des locations consenties sur les berges du Canal.

Elle adjuge à "The Val de Travers Asphalt Cy" plus bas offrant, au prix de L. E. 1.304, 288 m/m ces travaux de construction d'un mur de soutènement et de clôture au Sud de l'Hôpital du Gouvernement.

L'offre dépassant légèrement le crédit ouvert par la Commission à cet effet, la Délégation proposera à l'Assemblée plénière de parfaire la différence, par l'ouverture d'un crédit supplémentaire à prélever sur le budget extraordinaire.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 11 Septembre, du Ministère de l'Intérieur, approuvant les crédits votés par la Commission dans sa séance du 23 Août 1905.

La Délégation émet un avis favorable à diverses demandes de crédit supplémentaires, de L.E. 150, pour les secours accordés aux familles d'agents décédés, de L.E. 200, pour frais judiciaires, de L.E. 30 pour l'éclairage du palais municipal, et décide de les soumettre à la Commission Municipale pour approbation.

Elle arrête l'ordre du jour de la prochaine séance de la Commission Municipale, qui aura lieu le 20 Septembre 1905.

La séance est levée à 6 h. 1/2 p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

L'activité va sans cesse grandissant sur les petites valeurs, le Trust, l'Investment et les Estates.

Les Estates surtout attirent l'attention générale. Plusieurs milliers ont été échangés vers la fin à 1/16 de hausse, c'est-à-dire à 1 3/8.

De 1 3/8 l'Investment monte à 1 13/32 ; quant au Trust il reste stationnaire à 1 7/16.

Mais l'animation ne s'est pas bornée là: l'Agricole reprend de 14 3/8 à 14 13/32, la Banque d'Athènes de 128 1/2 à 129 1/4, la Filature de 25/32 à 13/16, Les Markets de 24/3 à 24/7 1/2, la Nungovich de 10 5/16 à 10 3/8 et les Eaux du Caire de 1,155 à 1,165.

Par contre, la Delta Land fléchit de 2 5/8 à 2 9/16 et les Dividendes Tramways de 325 à 323.

De nombreuses transactions ont eu lieu en Urbaine, dont le cours monte de 5 15/32 à 5 19/32 acheteurs.

Les Sucreries sont peu recherchées. Elles ouvrent à 46, atteignent 47 et clôturent 46 1/2.

Nous avons le regret d'annoncer la mort de S.E. Wilhelm Mog Pacha, décédé ce matin, à 2h. 30, à Alexandrie, muni des S.S. Sacrements de l'Eglise.

S.E. Mog Pacha, ex-contrôleur de la Dette Publique, était décoré de plusieurs ordres et jouissait ici de la considération universelle.

Nous adressons à Madame Veuve Mog Pacha, ainsi qu'à ses enfants nos sincères sentiments de condoléances.

Un service funèbre sera célébré demain jeudi, 14 Septembre, à 9 heures du matin, à l'Eglise Sainte-Catherine, pour le repos de l'âme du défunt.

Les personnes qui n'ont pas reçu de lettres de faire part sont priées de considérer le présent avis comme en tenant lieu.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

11 septembre

Chypre et Port-Saïd ; vap. ang. Bear, capitaine Gauci, ton. 363, à Minotto.

12 septembre

Port-Saïd ; 16 h., vap. ital. Nilo, cap. Stabile, ton. 1,508, à la Cie Florio-Rubattino.

Constantinople et Pirée ; 40 h., vap. ang. El-Kahira, cap. Pneumaticos, ton. 848, à la Khedivial Mail.

Marseille ; 4 j. 1/2, vap. franç. Portugal, cap. Galletti, ton. 3 363, aux Messageries Marit.

Smyrne et Rhodes ; 30 h., vap. hell. Marie Reine, cap. Papalas, ton. 652, à Homsy.

13 septembre

Liverpool ; 13 h., vap. ang. Britannia, cap. Hedly, ton. 2,040, à Tamvaco.

Glasgow ; 15 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Jeranos, cap. Smith, ton. 1,287, à Barber & Son,

Marseille ; 6 j., vap. ital. Amor, cap. Rubaudo, ton. 951, à Alby.

DÉPARTS

12 septembre

Port-Saïd et Chypre ; vap. ang. Bear, cap. Gauci.

Syrie ; vap. ang. Spartan Prince, cap. Turner, avec une partie de la cargaison de provenance.

Braïla ; vap. ital. Alba M., cap. Cacace, sur lest.

Constantinople ; vap. ang. King David, cap. Ritch, sur lest.

Gênes ; vap. ital. Giacomo L., cap. Vannucci, sur lest.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C°. L^{TD}.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 12th Sept., 1905.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
(Cairo ime)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices.	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	12	39
Liverpool	15	—
Manchester	18	—
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	57

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares			
		BANKS.	
Lst.	13 1/8	Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
"	27 11/16	Nat. Bank of Egypt ...	—
"	—	do do New	27½
Fcs.	426 —	National Bank of Greece	—
L.E.	— 1/16	Banque Industrielle...	—
Fcs.	817 —	Crédit Foncier Egyptien	9500
		[Lottery Bonds	316½
Lst.	14 13/32	Agricultural Bank ...	9½
Fcs.	129 ½	Banque d'Athènes ...	—
Lst.	1 13/32	Egypt. Investment Co.	—
"	9 11/16	Land Bank of Egypt ...	85
		LAND, &c.	
Fcs.	970 —	Agric.-Indust. Egypt...	520
		Fond.	950
L.E.	43 —	Behera Company... ...	5 1/16
Lst.	2 9/16	Egypt. Delta Land Co....	—
"	6 —	Wardan Estate Coy....	5
"	4 ¼	Land & Mortgage. ...	—
"	27 11/16	New Daïra Sanieh Fond.	177
"	— —	Corporation of Western Egypt..	1 3/16
	33 3 —	New Egyptian Co. ...	
		Egypt. Estates Ltd. ...	1 3/8
		COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL	
Lst.	30 —	Alexand. Bonded Stores Pref.	4½
"	— 11/16	Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.	—
"	25 —	Bourse Khédiviale ...	—
"	75 —	pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord.	60
Fcs.	220 —ex	Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	125
"	— —	do do 6 % Debs.	500
"	118 —	do Cairo Fond.	60
Sh.	6/1 ½	Egypt. Cotton Mills ...	—
"	24/7 ½	do Markets	100
"	35/6 —	do Salt and Soda Fond.	—
Fcs.	70 —	Ciments d'Egypte.. ...	18
Lst.	—	Egypt. Trust & Invest.	1 7/16
"	7 3/8	Kafr-el-Zayat Cot. Coy.	102¼
"	10 3/8	Nungovich Hotels ...	101½
"	37 —	Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
"	29 ¼	Société Presses Libres	102

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour nov. tal. 14 19/32 à —/— ; plus bas pour nov. 14 15/32 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour nov.-déc.-jan. P.T. 58 25/40 à —/—: plus bas pour nov.-déc.-jan. 58 20/40 à —/—.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—L'étonnante fermeté du matin a persisté et la séance a fini presque aux plus hauts cours pratiqués. Tout le jeu de ce jour est basé sur les nouvelles plus ou moins véridiques ou exagérées sur les dégâts qu'aurait subis la récolte. Pour le moment, il n'y aurait que la baisse de l'Américain et un peu plus d'arrivages chez nous pour mettre un frein aux tentatives des haussiers.

Graines de coton.—Elles ont fini calmes, mais soutenues.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 12 septembre 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal.	14 19/32	Livraison	Novembre
"	14 9/16	"	Janvier
"	14 11/16	"	Mars

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 2128

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	14 19/32	Livraison	Novembre
"	14 17/32	"	Janvier
"	14 21/32	"	Mars

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

13 septembre 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 12 sept. : Ferme.

BEURRES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : ⅛ de hausse

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : 1/16 de hausse

ABBASSI

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

IANNOVICH

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, coton : Soutenu

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 1625 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 5364

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—	57½ N.R.	Rien

Blés.—Fermes

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béhéra : " " " 115 à 125

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi : disponible : —

Fayoum : disponible : —

Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 130 à 140

Lentilles.—Soutenues

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 127

Orges.—Même situation

" Cond. Saha P.T. 56 à 58

Maïs.—Calme

Disponible : Rien.

" Cond Saha P.T. 92 à 97

Exportation du 12 sept.			dep. le 8 sept.	
Coton	Bal.	945	Bal.	5894
Gr. de cot.	Ard.	2800	Ard.	37564
Fèves	"	—	"	—

Exportations probables de la semaine :

		1905	1904
Coton	Bal.	9,000	7,600
Graines de coton	Ard.	60,000	91,000
Fèves	"	—	2,000

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

C.M.B.

(Basse-Egypte)

		par Cantar	
	Province Béhéra		
Damanhour.	... ... De P.T.	14	à 195
		17	" 262½
	Provience Garbieh		
Kafr-Zayat..	... ... De P.T.	22	à 275
		16	" 310
Tantah.	... ... " "	27	" 282½
		15	" 307½
	Province Menoufieh		
Menouf	... ... De P.T.	27	à 197½
		14	" 295
	(HAUTE-EGYPTE)		
Beni Souef...	... ... De P.T.	43	à 270
		60	" 270
		22	" 270

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :		DISPONIBLE		TICKET	
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T.	— —		à P.T.	—
" Haute-Egypte	"	57½ N.R.		"	—
Blé Saïdi	"	— —		" "	—
Fèves Saïdi	"	— —		" "	—
" Fayoumi	"	— —		" "	—

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 13 septembre 1905

Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

	CHEMINS DE FER		BARQUES
Cotons	S/B	256	—
Graines de coton...	sacs	1968	—
Blés Saïdi	"	—	—
" Béhéra	"	40	—
Fèves Saïdi	"	850	—
" Béhéra.. ...	"	—	—
Orges	"	—	—
Maïs	"	—	—
Lentilles..	"	—	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 14,877

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 26,783

Contre même jour en 1904 :

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER	
Coton	S/B	648
Graines de coton..	sacs	2083
Blés Saïdi	"	100
" Béhéra	"	300
Fèves Saïdi...	"	2210
" Béhéra.	"	—
Maïs	"	—
Orge	"	—
Lentilles	"	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 52,308

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 39,930

CONTRATS (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal. 14 19/32	à —	
Janvier	" 14 9/16	" —	
Mars	" 14 11/16	" —	
Graines de coton			
N.-D.-J.	P.T. 58 15/40	à —	
Fèves-Saïdi			
Sept.-Oct.	P.T 125 —	à 127 —	
Nov.-Déc.-Jan. ...	" 124 —	" 126 —	

REMARQUES

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte.—Les nouvelles d'Amérique n'ont eu aucune influence sur notre marché qui a ouvert à 14 19/32 pour le novembre et reste très ferme.

Graines de coton : Nouvelle récolte.—Sans affaires presque, mais soutenu à 58 20/40 pour les 3 mois.

Fèves-Saïdi : Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 12 septembre 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—300

Disp.—F.G.F. : 7 15/16 (sans changement)

Futurs Octobre : 7 27/64 (4/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Calmes

Fèves.—Fermes

HULL

Graines de coton.—Faibles

Fèves.—Nominales

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs oct.-nov.: 5.48 (3 points de baisse)

" jan.-fév. : 5.56 (3 points de baisse)

Disponible : 5.49 (8 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 10

Futurs oct. : 10

" jan. : 10

Arrivages du jour, balles —,—

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 45,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

Liverpool, September 12, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day...	bales	8,000
of which Egyptian	"	300
American (new crop) Maise Spot per cental...		4/11½
Amer. futures (Oct.-Nov.)... ...		5.45
" " (Feb.-March) ...		5.56
American Middling		5.49
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Oct.)		7 27/64
" " " " " (Nov.)		7 22/64
" " " " " (Dec.)		7 16/64
" " " " " (Jan.)		7 10/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d. ...		6 6/16
" " good fair		7 9/16
" " good		8 8/16
" fully good fair...		7 15/16
Egyptian Saïdi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)		33/
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. "Falernian" bales of cotton.		3751

New-York, September 12.

Spot Cotton...		10.65
American Futures (October) ...		10.27
" " (November)...		10.23
" " (February) ...		10.41
" " (March ...		10.45
Cable transfers	dol.	4.85⅝
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports..	bales	52,000

Liverpool, September 12.

American futures (October-November)...	5.48
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Oct.)	7 29/64
" " " " " (Nov,)	7 24/64
" " " " " (Dec.)	7 18/64
" " " " " (Jan.)	7 12/64
Sales of the day now 10,000	

London, September 12.

Private discount (3 month bills) ...	2 ¾ %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)..	28 10/16
Consols (October)	90 ⅛
Rio Tinto	66 —
Rand Mines New	9 ⅝
Egyptian Unified	106 —
" Railway	103 —
" Domain.	106 —
Ottoman Defence	1 5 —
Turkish Unified	91 ¾
Italian Rente 4 %	105 —
Ottoman Bank	14 ⅛
National Bank of Egypt	27 ⅜
Daira Sanieh	101 ¼
New Daira...	27 ¼
Greek Monopole..	54 ¼
Greek Rent 4 %..	43 ¼
Chartereds of S. Africa	2 5/16
Agricultural Bank	14 ⅜
New Egyptians	1 ¼
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New ...	1 —
The Western Oasis Corporation ⅝ premium	
Delta Light (Bearer shares)	13 ¼ to 14 —
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Sept.)	5 11/16 nom.
German Beet Sugar (September) ...	8/6½

Paris, September 12.

Lots Turcs..	136 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1168 —
Ottoman Bank...	607 —
Cheques on London...	25.17 —
Sugar White No. 3 (September) ...	24 ⅝
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	820 —
Banque d'Athènes	131 —
Land Bank of Egypt	238 —

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Banks' buying	Banks selling*
London cheque.	97 ⅛	97 ⅜
" 3m. bank paper	96 ⅝	96 ⅞
" 3m. house paper ...	96 ¼	— —
Paris cheque	385 ½	387 ½
" 3m. bank paper ...	384 ¼	386 ¼
" 3m. house paper ...	384 —	— —
Switzerland cheque	385 ½	387 ½
3m. bank paper. ...	382 —	— —
Germany cheque	474 ¾	476 ½
" 3m. bank paper ...	471 ¼	— —
Italian cheque	386 —	387 ¾
Vienna & Trieste cheque ...	404 ¾	406 ¼
Constantinople cheque... ...	88 ¾	89 —

*Less one per mille brokerage.

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 12 septembre 1905

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %	Fr.	100 32
Actions de Suez	"	4490 —
Lots Turcs...	"	136 50
Turc Unifié..	"	93 52
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée.. ...	"	107 75
Daïra Sanieh	"	102 30
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... ...	"	817 —
Extérieur espagnol	"	93 40
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce ...	"	— —
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	"	130 ½
Métropolitain	"	— —
Russe consolidé..	"	94 45
Sosnowice...	"	— —
Change sur Londres..	"	25 17
Sucre N° 3 disponible	"	— —
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	"	— —

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais	£	90 1/16

Escomptes—Paris 3. Londres 3. Berlin 4

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, Ltd.

Traffic Returns

The week ended Sept. 2. 05		Same period*04.	Inc.	*Dec.
Kilometres open	855	830	25	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1774	1926	—	152
Goods and Sundries	1123	896	227	—
Total	2897	2822	75	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3388	3400	—	—
Toal from commencement of half-year	147027	138059	8968	—

*Week ended 27th August 1904.

HELOUAN BRANCH

40	40	Increase	Dec.
308	292	16	—
420	333	87	—
728	625	103	—
18201	15619	—	—
Tot. from 1st Jan. 27258	25117	2141	—

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

Approximative Returns

Week ended Aug. 24, 1905.		same period 1904
Cattle markets	L.E. 197	L.E. 234
General markets	" 178	" 191
Tot. for 120 markets	" 375	" 425

Tot. returns for current year date L.E.17,255

" " same period last year .. 19,094

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACULTE"

Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 13 30/40 à 14 15/40

Gr. de cot. " 3 mois " 2 — " 2 10/40

"STELLAGE"

Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 27 20/40 à 28 30/40

Gr. de cot. " 3 mois " 4 — " 4 10/40

"DOUBLE"

Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 8 30/40 à 9 15/40

Gr. de cot. " 3 mois " 1 15/40 " 1 20/40

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	14 3/8 à 7/16	9 7/16 à ½
Nat. Bank of Egypt.	"	27 3/8	27 ½
Ramleh Railway ...	"	7 ½ à	— —
Egyptian Delta Railway ex.-c.	"	13 5/16	" — 3/8
Tram. d'Alexandrie...	Fcs.	160 —	" 161 —
" " div.	"	322 —	" 325 —
Alexandria Water...	Lst.	15 ⅛	" — 3/16
Eaux du Caire...	Fcs.	1160 —	" 1165 —
Daïra Sanieh	Lst.	27 11/16	" — ¾
Béhéra	L.E.	42 ⅞	" 43 —
Bourse Khédiviale ...	Lst.	— —	" — —
Egyptian Markets ...	"	24/6	" 24/9 —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning	"	— 13/16	" — —
Bière d'Alex. Priv.	Fcs.	220 —	" — —
" " Div.	"	122 —	" 125 —
" du Caire Priv.	"	119 —	" 120 —
" " Div.	"	59 —	" 60 —
Egypt. Cotton Mills	Lst.	6/1 ½	" 6/3 —
" Salt & Soda...	"	35/6 —	" 35/9 —
Pressage	"	— —	" — —
Presses Libres... ...	"	— —	" — —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % ...	Fcs.	317 —	" 273 ½
Lots Turcs	"	— —	" — —
Banque Nationale de Grèce	"	— —	" — —
Banque Industrielle..	L.E.	— —	" — —
Cassa di Sconto.. ...	Fcs.	183 —	" 180 —
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	5 7/16	" — ½
Banque d'Athènes ...	Fcs.	129 ¼	" 129 ½
Deferred Delta.. ...	Lst.	— —	" — —
Nungovich Hotels...	"	10 5/16	" — 3/8
Delta Land	"	2 ½	" — 9/16
Egyptian Invest. & Agency Ld.	"	1 ⅜	" — 13/32
Land Bank	"	9 9/16	" — ⅝
Trust Investment ...	"	1 13/32	" — 7/16
Estates	"	1 ⅜	" — —
Splendid Hôtels. ...	"	— —	" — —
Cheik Fadl	"	125 —	" 126 —
Entreprises Urbaines	"	5 9/16	" — ⅝

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE

Liverpool, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futurs : oct.-nov. : 5.44

" jan.-fév. : 5.54

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ...	Tal. 14 5/8	à — —	
Janvier	" 14 17/32	" — 9/16	
Mars	" 14 21/32	" — 11/16	
Graines de coton			
N.-D.-J.	" 58 10/40	à — 15/40	
Fèves Saïdi			
Sept.-Oct.	P.T 127 —	à 129 —	
Nov.-Déc.-Jan. ...	" 125 —	" 127 —	

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

Paris, September 6.

The Halles Centrales—the large central markets of Paris—are always an interesting sight, but on the 4th inst. they were more than usually so, for the shooting season—"la chasse"—in the departments adjoining Paris opened at daylight on Sunday morning, and before mid-day the first victims of the sportsmen's guns were visible in the markets. Hares were selling at from 5s. to 9s. 6d. each—that is to say, French hares—while "Germans" could be had at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Venison was scarce on the market; and the few rare deer from the French Lorraine were being sold at prices varying from £2 to £2. 8s. Partridges were a rather disappointing feature this year, and for anything worth buying 4s. to 5s. was asked. Prices are not so high to-day, and to-morrow they will be more moderate still, while by the end of the week game of all kinds will be plentiful and reasonable in price.

"La chasse" is a great institution in this country. To-day everybody is a "chasseur," or sportsman, in France, and although the term means less in this country than it does in England the development of the sporting instinct in France within recent years is quite remarkable. Last year at this time the Prefecture of the Seine issued 2,246 shooting licences to aspiring Nimrods, and during the same five days this year the number was 3,097. In the whole of France, between 450,000 and 460,000 shooting licences are taken out annually. At slightly over a sovereign each, this represents a very welcome addition to the revenues of the State and the communes. It goes without saying that very few of the French "hunters" get anything but fresh air and exercise in return for their permission to shoot at large. Game is not too abundant in this country, except on private estates, where the "chasseur" may not go. But if the French Nimrod does little harm with his gun, he does a lot of good to those who live by providing facilities for the enjoyment of the shooting season. Gunsmiths, ammunition dealers, and game breeders, tanners, tailors, bootmakers—in France the outfit is the thing—railway companies, have all reason to feel grateful for the growth of the sporting appetite. Experience has shown that every pheasant shot on a preserved shooting costs the proprietor of the estate between a sovereign and 25s. For a fifth of that sum, or less, you can buy a pheasant in the Paris markets even when game is scarce. But you lose all the picturesque elements, you forego the fierce delights of the chase, and you have no excuse for putting on your sporting outfit when you are only going to the market. Do you wonder, then, that every Frenchman's motto is "Vive la chasse!"

Visitors to Arcachon, which at present is holding its annual regatta, have been much interested lately by the appearance in the streets of that resort of a "pilgrim" of strange and curious aspect, who frequently sits on a bench in the Place Thiers. Of short stature, with long fair hair tied with a yellow ribbon, and wearing a linen robe spotlessly white, the "pilgrim" carries a white wand in his hand, and on his back a knapsack filled with booklets which he offers for sale. The stranger is known by the name of "Merva, the Apostle of the Natural Life," and is believed to be a Belgian, formerly well known in social circles, and at one time Consul in the Dutch Indies. Five years ago he left everything "to return to Nature." He has founded a colony on the shores of Lake Maggiore, where the followers of "Merva" subsist on the produce of the soil, contenting themselves with fruit and raw vegetables. Cooked food, flesh, and salt they look upon as unclean; while their clothing is reduced to a strict minimum. They sleep on the ground or on a wooden platform, wear no head covering, and allow their beards and hair to grow. "Merva" is now making a tour of the fashionable watering-places with the object of making disciples by contrasting his simple garb with the luxury of fashion, but if his success is to be gauged by the number of followers he has secured in Arcachon, then his pilgrimage is not likely to result in very many conversions.

M. Gabriel Veyre, a French engineer who passed some time at the Court at Fez, has just published a book with the title: "Dans l'intimité du Sultan," in which he tells some amusing stories of the ruler of Morocco. "An inquisitive child," is M. Veyre's description of the Sultan. His one desire and object is to be amused, and those who surround him do their best to comply with his wishes, knowing full well that he who amuses him best will receive most in return, and that when they cease to amuse him their places will be taken by others. After playing with bicycles, automobiles, toy locomotives, and telephones, someone suggested that the monarch might like to learn photography. At once he desired to be initiated into all its mysteries, and worked so hard that he became quite a skilled operator. But the best instrument that could be bought was not good enough for him, and he ordered that a verascope in gold should be made for him. It was duly constructed, according to his wish, and when the bill was presented it amounted to one thousand pounds! M. Veyre's judgment on the Sultan is as follows: "I have always seen this spoiled and all-powerful child show himself in all circumstances the mildest of tyrants. . . This man, to whom none of his subjects dare reply "impossible," before whom trembles the entire Maghzen if he but seem to frown upon them, is always ready to give way to a plausible argument. But his Ministers have too good reason to bow their heads before him, even with exaggerated obsequiousness, so that they may be allowed to continue—under the shadow of his authorithy—their unworthy trafficking."

A writer in a Paris contemporary gives some interesting particulars as to the habits of the German Emperor concerning the distribution of Imperial decorations. Generally says the writer, the Emperor likes to hand the decoration or order decided upon personally to the recipient. In order to be prepared for all emergencies several cases filled with Orders always accompany the Emperor everywhere on his journeys. These valuable cases are entrusted to the care of a trustworthy official appointed for the purpose by the Court Chamberlain. While only a few of the higher Orders are taken, those intended for bestowal on workmen and minor officials number many hundreds. Should it happen that an Order is lacking, the Emperor requests a member of his immediate entourage to lend him his decoration, and hands it to the recipient. The person decorated very often requests to be allowed to retain the Order bestowed on him by the Emperor, and in that case the former possessor receives a second Order, which is despatched from Berlin to the Emperor.

The news that a peace settlement has at last been reached has given sincere satisfaction in France. When a country has as many millions of the national savings invested as France has entrusted to Russia it is the reverse of reassuring to see the borrower wasting these millions in a futile struggle. Besides, France felt it as a personal reflection that her ally, whom she had always considered great and powerful, should be unable to hold her own against a little people like the Japanese; and another reason for desiring the termination of the war was that so long as Russia's hands were tied in Manchuria she was helpless to assist France—should the occasion arise—by fulfilling her part of the alliance contract. Frenchmen had this very forcibly brought home to them during the recent Franco-German crisis on the Moroccan question, and they are not likely to forget it. Now that peace has been declared France feels that there is a prospect of her ally some day being useful to her, and that is not the least of the reasons why the Russo-Japanese settlement has been hailed with satisfaction in this country. The points in the arrangement that are emphasised here are Japan's generosity, and a frank recognition that she has attained a foremost place among the nations. There is also much praise for President Roosevelt's heroic efforts, and a feeling of gratitude for the good influence which Great Britain and her pacific sovereign have exerted in bringing about a termination of the terrible contest.

Much interest was shown in the eclipse of the sun. The first contact for Paris observers took place at 12.3 p.m., and the final contact was registered at 2.31 p.m. The moon's shadow at its greatest phase hid 82 per cent. of the sun's disc. As the eclipse took place during the déjeuner hour, it attracted a good deal of popular attention, and observers at windows and on balconies, with pieces of smoked glass in their hands, were numerous. But the question that Parisians have lately been asking, with somewhat illnatured curiosity, is whether the eclipse has had anything to do with the recent bad weather. Even since last Saturday, the weather in Paris, at the seaside, and in the provinces of France has been of the most wretched kind, and many people on holiday, who had contemplated staying at seaside and other resorts until the middle or end of September have come back to Paris. It is reported from widely-separated districts that rain has fallen in torrents, that large tracts of country have been devastated by cyclones, and now, to crown all, we are informed that snow fell yesterday in the mountainous district near Albertville (Savoie). Whether we are right in blaming the eclipse for all this disagreeable weather or not, it is curious to note that since it took place this afternoon the weather has been sunny and cheerful, and of a character much more pleasing than previously.

Four duels were fought recently in the Rue du Viroflay, in the Latin Quarter, before an admiring crowd. A number of students, who had been celebrating the eclipse unwisely, quarrelled. Words were exchanged, which French etiquette demanded should be wiped out by blood, and it was decided that four duels should be fought on the spot. Foils were borrowed from a neighbouring studio. The combatants stripped to the waist and the fighting began. An enormous crowd gathered, but no one attempted to interfere with the duellists. Before the police arrived five of the eight combatants had been wounded, three of them severely. All the parties were taken to the police-station, but the Paris authorities are lenient towards students, and the offenders were dismissed with a caution. Three were taken to the hospital.

One of the greatest plagues in this country is the large amount of bad coin constantly in circulation. Although I know the various species fairly well, I am taken in every now and then; and the Englishman who comes here for the first time is bound to have several spurious or out-of-date coins thrust upon him. Cabmen and the waiters in the cafés are ever ready to dispose of counterfeit coin on the ignorant stranger; and, as if there were not enough Frenchman in the bad money industry in this country, some Spaniards have recently been trying their luck. But the police were successful in capturing them red-handed, and they are now reflecting in French gaols on the unhappy fortune which led them to desert their own country. Several other offenders would have been caught in Spain if it had not been that before they would consent to act, the Spanish police demanded a sum of £80 from the French authorities, which was not forthcoming. An amusing incident connected with the arrest of the coiners is that when one of them—a woman named Caudet—landed at Marseilles from Barcelona her pockets were loaded with 1,500 spurious one-franc pieces. The Customs officers, however, imagining they had to deal with an eccentric old lady who preferred coin to banknotes, lined up for her to pass and saluted her with profound respect. Another woman, a widow named Fernandez, went into a church at St. Merri, and bought a penny candle to burn to St. Anthony of Padua. But she paid for it with a bad one-franc piece, and made ninepence and the candle over the transaction.

NEW FORM OF CRYSTALLISED CARBON.

In "Nature," Dr. C.V. Burton, of Cambridge, describes a form of crystallised carbon which he has obtained at comparatively low temperatures and pressures by using a molten alloy of lead and calcium, which is found capable of holding in solution small quantities of carbon, and to contain on cooling the last-named mineral in very minute crystals, which, like the diamond, belong to the cubic system, are transparent and have a very high refractive index.

The quantities available have not enabled him to determine satisfactorily the density or hardness, but this, at least, is certain, that he has obtained a mineral which is not graphite (the familiar "black lead," the common form of crystallised carbon) or cliftonite, the very rare one found by Mr. L. Fletcher, of the British Museum, in a meteorite, so that if not diamond it must be a new mineral. Professor Moissan, of Paris succeeded a few years ago in making small artificial diamonds, but this was accomplished by melting iron with carbon at the temperature of the electric arc.

WORKING WITHOUT FOOD.

WOMEN WHO OVERTAX THEIR STRENGTH FIND HELP IN DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The mischievous habit encouraged by many women of working hard all day without eating ruins health. Food may seem repulsive to weak anæmic women, but the remedy is not to starve, but to strengthen the digestive system to appreciate food and derive good from it. That strength is generously supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"My daughter would come home from business, having touched no food all day." said Mrs. Godfrey, of 1 Thomas-street, Colne, Lancashire. "She could not take food, became depressed and spiritless, and wanted to be bothered about nothing. Her nerves were bad, and she was as thin as could be."

"Yes," said Miss Florence Godfrey, "I was often ill through debility and a weak heart. I went to bed tired and got up tired. My work was more than I could get through, owing to weakness and constant suffering. Frequently I had to give up work for weeks together. One doctor said mine was a case of stomachic troubles chiefly, and another that I was so anæmic I scarcely had a drop of blood in me. My cheeks and lips were colourless.

Faint, Depressed, Anæmic and Nervous. The only cure was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"But my troubles ended quickly when I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took two boxes and felt a decided improvement. I could eat better and food did not disagree. The pills gave me new blood, and now I have no pains at the heart. I can work without fatigue and never have cause to stay away from business, while I am congratulated on my improved looks. I am deeply grateful, for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved me from a miserable existence."

The little help that girls and women so often need to overcome weakness means all the difference between misery and happiness. There is just the right kind of help in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which by enriching the blood make cheeks glow and eyes sparkle with health. They have cured thousands of Anæmia, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Consumption, Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis and Locotor Ataxy. Sold at medicine shops; to obtain the genuine look for full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the package, or send to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, enclosing 2s. 9d. for one box, or 13s. 9d. for six, sent post free.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general depôt: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, No. 8 Rue Stamboul.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers
& HOTEL COMPANY.
RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD
19 594

The Standard Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.
Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria.*
A. V. THOMSON, *Secretary for Egypt.*

THE COMING OF THE GULLS.

Every year, with unfailing regularity, the gulls, towards the end of August, begin to return to their winter haunts in London. About a week ago one or two solitary specimens were to be seen hovering over the river near Blackfriars Bridge, and, before many more days have passed these stragglers will be joined by others. Soon the surface of the river and the air above will be filled with a noisy, chattering crowd, each individual bird trying to outwit the other in the scramble for the dainty morsels thrown from the bridges and embankments by passers-by.

Higher up the river, at Surbiton, Barnes and Richmond, there were quite a number of gulls quite lately, but these were not the regular winter visitors of the metropolis. They had not come leisurely up the river, after the manner of those which make the journey regularly each autumn, but had been driven inland across country by stress of weather, until the sight of the peaceful Thames tempted the tired birds to stay their flight and rest. They hovered around just above the water, picking up unconsidered trifles of food here and there, until the sun began to go down. Then they faced the gale, and battled their way back to the sea once more, their sea-bred instinct urging on their tired bodies, and proving stronger than their desire to rest again by the way. How the gulls know when it is time to return homewards each evening is one of those mysteries of Nature which we shall never know, but as the days grow shorter these birds, which in rough weather are daily driven inland in search of food and shelter, leave a few minutes earlier each night, in order to reach home before the last glimmer of daylight has disappeared.

The annual visit of the gulls to London—a feature of their existence which is quite apart from the casual wanderings of the tribe in tempestuous weather—is of comparatively recent origin, though why the gulls took so long to discover that London was a place where food and shelter was to be found in winter time no one knows. At first only a few stray specimens were to be seen on the lower reaches of the river each autumn, and these wanderers from the main body used to go backwards and forwards to the sea every day. But now they come in hundreds and explore the river for miles above London Bridge, many of them spending the night on the more secluded waters of the Serpentine and the Long Water of St. James's Park. And here in the midst of plenty they spend the dark winter days, passing like ghosts to and fro in the fog that hangs over the river, and seemingly forgetful of the sea girt cliffs that gave them birth, until one bright morning in the spring one suddenly discovers that they are gone, obedient to the call that bids them return to their nesting places among the rocks.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

Siège Social: Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Demandes

Un bon comptable en partie-double cherche à tenir la comptabilité d'une Agence de Bourse ou d'une Maison de Commerce dans ses heures libres; il connait le français et l'italien et parle l'arabe.

Un bon comptable, français, très sérieux, ayant déjà un emploi, désire entrer dans un bureau d'agent de change, de commissionnaire ou de banque: Peut offrir une caution ou garantie.

Offres

Une maison importante de la ville demande un employé sachant tenir la comptabilité en français et faire la correspondance en français et en *arabe principalement*; la place est pour Zagazig, et l'employé doit être célibataire.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

Nous croyons utile de faire remarquer que pour être admis dans la Société, les employés doivent:

1. Avoir travaillé au moins 6 mois à Alexandrie;
2. Jouir d'une bonne réputation;
3. Etre munis de bons certificats;

25735—7-4-906

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words . . .	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words . . .	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30. . .	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged or advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER. — A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shefik, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25888-

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

AGENTS required by British Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance Company, for all principal towns in Egypt and the Sudan. Apply 333, "Egyptian Gazette" Offices. 26415-6-1

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-905A

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES
235 BRANCHES.
French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc.
Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.
ALEXANDRIA: 26 Rue de l'Eglise Copte.
CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

FOR SALE. Large dining room table and 12 chairs. Apply No. 26404 Egyptian Gazette. 26404-3-3

FOR SALE a governess' cart and harness in good condition, and also pony for same, quiet, and believed to be sound. Apply No. 26,416, "Egyptian Gazette" Offices. 26416-3-1

MONSIEUR Allemand (Lorrain) sachant correspondance française, allemande et anglaise et ténue des livres, cherche emploi pour le 15 Octobre ou 1er Novembre. Bonnes références. S'adresser No. 26408, "Egyptian Gazette." 26408-12-2

ON DEMANDE un maître d'hôtel parlant plusieurs langues—urgent. S'adresser No. 26,402 "Egyptian Gazette". 26902-6-4

PENSION GENTLEMEN 4 Rue Debbane, bath, electric-light, comfort guaranteed, from 200 francs, all included. 26400-6-4

PIANOFORTE and English taught by English gentleman. E. Lawrence, c/o Hanauer, Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. 26410 6-2

REQUIRED 2 Foremen of Works for building construction at Port-Sudan, must be able to take out quantities and have some knowledge of local building conditions. Applications in writing, stating qualifications, and salary required to, Assistant Director of Works. War Office, Cairo. 26407-3-3

TUTOR, wanted engagement as, or assistant master. B.A., Modern Languages, Cambridge, 1905. Sawyer, 55 Buckingham Place, Brighton, England. 26418-12-1

WANTED shorthand writer and typist. Must write good English. State fully experience and qualifications. Apply X. Y. Z. "Egyptian Gazette" Offices. 26414-3-1

YOUNG FRENCHMAN with some time at his disposal is willing to give French lessons, or would undertake bookeeping or correspondence in French, English, or German. Address: No. 26,417, "Egyptian Gazette." Offices. 26417-3-1

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, September 5, 1905.

Consols a/c	90 3/8	@	— 1/2
Consols cash	90 3/16	„	— 5/16
Egyptian 4 % Unified ...	105 3/4	„	106 1/4
„ 4 ½ % State Domain.. ...	104 —	„	105 —
„ 3 ½ % Government Pref.	102 1/2	„	103 —
„ 3 ½ % Inscribed	98 —	„	100 —
„ 4 % Daira 1980	101 —	„	102 —
Turkish 4 % Unified ...	91 5/8	„	— 7/8
Austrian Gold 4 %.. ...	100 —	„	102 —
French 3 % Rentes.. ...	98 —	„	100 —
German 3 % 1891	88 3/4	„	89 1/4
Greek 5 % 1881	54 1/4	„	— 3/4
Italian 5 % 1861	104 1/4	„	105 1/4
Russian 4 % Con. 1889...	95 1/4	„	— 3/4
Japan 5 % 1902	101 1/2	„	102 —
United States 4 % 1925..	132 —	„	135 —
Daira Sanieh...	27 3/8	„	28 1/8
„ Deferred	178 —	„	180 —
National Banks	27 7/8	„	28 3/8
Agricultural Banks.. ...	14 5/8	„	— 7/8
„ Preferred. ...	10 —	„	— 3/8
„ 3 ½ % Bonds...	94 —	„	— 3/4
Delta Preference	13 1/2	„	— 3/4
„ Deferred ...	12 —	„	15 —
Delta Lands	2 1/4	„	— 3/4
Daira Sugar 4 % Deb ...	4 1/4	„	5 —
Salt & Soda	1 5/8	„	— 7/8
Egyptian Markets	1 3/8	„	— 5/8
Nile Valley	— 15/16	„	1 1/16
Sudan Mines	— 3/8	„	— 5/8
Egyptian Sudan Mines Syndicate	1 1/2	„	— 5/8
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	13/9 —	„	14/3 —
Um Rus fully paid... ...	— 15/16	„	1 —
Corporation of Western Egypt	— 9/16	„	— 11/16 pm
United Africans	1 5/16	„	— 7/16
Egypt. Invest. & Agency	— 1/4	„	— 3/8 pm
Egyptian Estates	— 1/4	„	— 3/8 pm
Egypt. Trust & Invest. ...	— —	„	— —
Mysore Reefs	5/ —	„	5/6 —
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co...	— 7/8	„	1 —

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dimanche 3 sept. au samedi 9 sept. 1905

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et Divers
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
An. cour.	104,457	—	20,591.
„ der.	94,228	2,362	6,307.
Augment.	10,229		14,284.
Dimin.		2,362	

TOTAUX.—Année courante 125,048 ; année dernière 102,897 ; Augmentation 22.151

du 1er octobre 1904 au samedi 9 sept. 1905

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et Divers
	P.T	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	3,690,632	327,658	738,022.
„ der.	3,433,676	762,851	308,823.
Augment.	256,956		429,199.
Diminution		435,193	

TOTAUX.—Année courante 4,756,312 ; année dernière 4,505,350 ; Augmentation 250,962.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 3 sept. au samedi 9 sept. 1905

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux.
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	150,617.8	23,160.	173,777.8
„ der.	125,560.7	20,555.	146,115.7
Augment.	25,057.1	2,605	27,662.1

du 1er janvier au samedi 9 sept. 1905

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux
	P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour.	4,206,142.6	546,457.7	4,752,600.3
„ der.	3,722,380.2	495,662.3	4,218,042.5
Augment.	483,762.4	50,795.4	534,557.8

RESUME
DE LA
SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 8 septembre

AMÉRIQUE :	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Recettes aux ports Semaine	16,000	131,000
Rec. du 1er. Sept.	177,000	156,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine	30,000	41,000
Export. Angleterre du 1er Sept. ...	33,000	55,000
Export. Continent Semaine	60,000	28,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept. ...	61,000	37,000
Pris par la filature États-Unis. ...	60,000	72,000
Stock ports	370,000	148,000
Insight Semaine...	220,000	180,000
Insight du 1 Sept.	250,000	212,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. Semaine..	170,000	112,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. du 1 Sept.	210,000	135,000
Vis. supply amér.	1,594,000	529,000
Vis. supply général	1,923,000	819,000

LIVERPOOL :	GÉNÉRAL 1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Ventes Semaine ...	40,000	46,000
Forwarded	54,000	53,000
Importation... ...	45,000	11,000
Exportation... ...	6,000	2,000
Stock	710,000	147,000
Flottant.	80,000	72,000

	ÉGYPTIEN 1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Ventes Semaine...	1,600	2,400
Forwarded	5,000	5,500
Importation... ...	100	6,000
Exportation... ...	1,000	1,000
Stock	28,000	24,000
Flottant.	9,000	10,000

NOLIS

HULL				
Céréales	Shgs.	1/6	à	—
Tourteaux..	„	6/	„	—
Graines de coton	„	7/	„	—
Oignons	„	—	„	—
LONDRES				
Céréales	Shgs.	1/6	à	—
Tourteaux..	„	6/6	„	—
Graines de coton	„	7/6	„	—
Oignons	„	—	„	—
PORTS DIRECTS				
Graines de coton	Shgs.	9/	à	9/6
Céréales	„	1/9	„	2/
LIVERPOOL				
Coton.	Shgs.	11/	à	—
Céréales	„	1/3	„	—
Tourteaux..	„	5/	„	—
Graines de coton	„	6/	„	—
Oignons	„	—	„	—
CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)				
Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Fr.	10	à	—
„ „ (Nantes) ...	„	10	„	—
Fèves.	„	10	„	—
Oignons	„	—	„	—
MARSEILLE				
Fèves.	Fr.	7	à	8.—
Graines de coton	„	7	„	8.—

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,

Gênes Marseille	Fr.	2.—	par 100 kilog.
Barcelone.. ...	„	2.50	
Le Havre.. ...	„	3.—	
Dunkerque ...	„	2.50	
Anvers	„	2.—	
Hambourg. ...	„	20.— à 22.50	par tonne poids
St.-Pétersbourg	„	25.—	
New-York ...	„	25.—	
Bombay... ...	„	30.—	

Alexandrie, le 7 septembre 1905

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de septembre 1904

Du		Coton		Graines de coton		Fèves
1,	S/B	245	Ard.	1,918	sacs	2,752
2,	„	243	„	1,910	„	2,954
3,	„	360	„	1,335	„	471
4,	„	124	„	518	„	2,572
5,	„	573	„	3,627	„	1,985
6,	„	479	„	3,705	„	1,925
7,	„	330	„	1,859	„	561
8,	„	356	„	2,080	„	900
9,	„	508	„	2,234	„	44
10,	„	463	„	5,379	„	5,120
11,	„	635	„	2,720	„	3,568
12,	„	522	„	4,094	„	2,980
13,	„	1,043	„	4,235	„	2.568
14,	„	545	„	3,616	„	3,068
15,	„	793	„	5,649	„	843
16,	„	1,110	„	4,500	„	—
17,	„	1,236	„	5,933	„	821
18,	„	1,237	„	5,593	„	150
19,	„	960	„	6,653	„	42
20,	„	683	„	3,367	„	609
21,	„	774	„	8,126	„	5,850
22,	„	1,757	„	5,900	„	2,040
23,	„	1,107	„	8,914	„	620
24,	„	2,636	„	9,815	„	417
25,	„	1,559	„	4,143	„	618
26,	„	1,521	„	6,483	„	2,538
27,	„	2,173	„	8,583	„	1,590
28,	„	2,273	„	12,496	„	252
29,	„	2,917	„	11,145	„	—
30,	„	2,123	„	13,925	„	720
	S/B	31,285	Ard.	160.885	Sacs	48,578

N.B.—Cette liste est relevée des Registres de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association" ; nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de septembre de cette année.

COTON

Exportation du mois d'août 1905

Angleterre...	balles	20,495
France...	„	3,547
Russie...	„	4,490
Autriche	„	3,232
Italie	„	1,693
Allemagne	„	5,083
Espagne	„	1,460
Suisse...	„	2,417
Belgique	„	422
Hollande	„	—
Indes	„	100
Japon	„	560
Suède	„	—
Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie	„	233
	balles	43,732

Pesant cantars 329,173.97

N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angleterre sont comprises balles 3,950 à destination des États-Unis.

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

pour le mois de septembre 1905.

DESIGNATION	UNITE	Prix du mois passé		Prix du mois courant	
		L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
[illegible] ... D.	cantar	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graines de Coton ...	ardeb	—	—	—	[illegible]
„ „ Hariri ...	cantar	—	—	—	[illegible]
[illegible] Saidi et Béhéra ...	ardeb	—	—	1	[illegible]
Fèves Saidi et Béhéra...	„	—	—	1	[illegible]
Lentilles	„	—	—	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
Orge	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
Pois chiches	ardeb	—	—	1	[illegible]
Petits pois ...	„	—	—	1	[illegible]
„ „ concassés ...	„	—	—	1	[illegible]
Helbé	„	—	—	1	[illegible]
Riz (avec emb.) ...	„	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riz en paille ...	kilo	—	—	—	[illegible]
Riz brut	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
Farine No. 1 a 2 ([illegible] ocques) ...	sac	—	—	—	[illegible]
Sucre blanc (en pains)	cantar	—	—	—	[illegible]
„ „ (grande [illegible])	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
„ „ (en poudre) No 1	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
„ rouge ([illegible] en pains)	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
„ „ ([illegible] en poudre)	„	—	—	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	„	„	—	1	[illegible]

Allen, Alderson & Co.
LIMITED.

CHATWOOD'S SAFES IN STOCK.

AGENTS FOR GREEN'S ECONOMISERS.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.
Paten Tibben-making Thrashing Machines.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.
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Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

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Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

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The Cochran patent vertical boilers.

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Seamless steel boats fitted with any class of motor.

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BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Etat comparé de la vente de la Bière et de la Glace

	1905	1904	En plus dans l'année cour.
BIERE			
Vente du 1er jan. à fin août	L.E. 13921	L.E. 11354	L.E. 2567
GLACE			
Vente du 1er jan. à fin août	L.E. 2819½	L.E. 1723½	L.E. 1096
Total	L.E. 16740½	L.E. 13077½	L.E. 3663

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices Aug. 23	Latest Prices Sept. 1	
Central Egypt Exploration	1	1	1 1/4
Corporation of W. Egypt...	9/16 pm	9/16	11/16 pm
Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.	13/	13/	14/
Egyptian Options	3/4	5/8	7/8
Egypt. Sudan Minerals...	1/8	1/16	3/16
Egypt. and Sudan Mining Synd.	1 9/16	1 1/4	1 1/2
Egypt. Trust and Invest.	3/8 pm	1/4	3/8 pm
Nile Goldfields...	7/16	3/8	5/8
Nile Valley Block E... ...	9/16	3/8	5/8
Nile Valley (New)	15/16	1	1/8
North Nile Valley	3/16	1/8	3/8
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd.	1/4	7/16	9/16
Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)	2/6	2/	3/
Sudan Mines	5/16	1/8	3/8
Um Rus Gold Mines.. ...	15/16	1	1 1/8
United African Explor. ...	1 7/32	1 1/4	1 3/8

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex ; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS
For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clerc, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

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Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriadis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, teeacne. In Tablets, price 1s. sold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

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Société Anonyme

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Alexandrie, Le Caire, Port-Saïd

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Garde de titres ;

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A.M. (HELOUAN BRANCH.) P.M.

Bab-el-Louck ... Dep.	6.20	8. 6	9.10	10.10	12.5	1.20	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.25	8.40	10.10	12.30
Helouan ... ...Arr.	7. 7	8.48	9.47	10.54	12.40	.55	3.55	4.50	5.52	6.56	8. —	9.25	10.48	1.10

Helouan ... ...Dep.	6.25	7.5	8.15	9.15	10.15	12. 5	1.20	3.15	4.18	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louck ... Arr.	7.10	8.20	8.55	9.50	10.58	12 43	1.58	4.—	4.55	5.58	6.55	8.8	9.32	10.53	11.55

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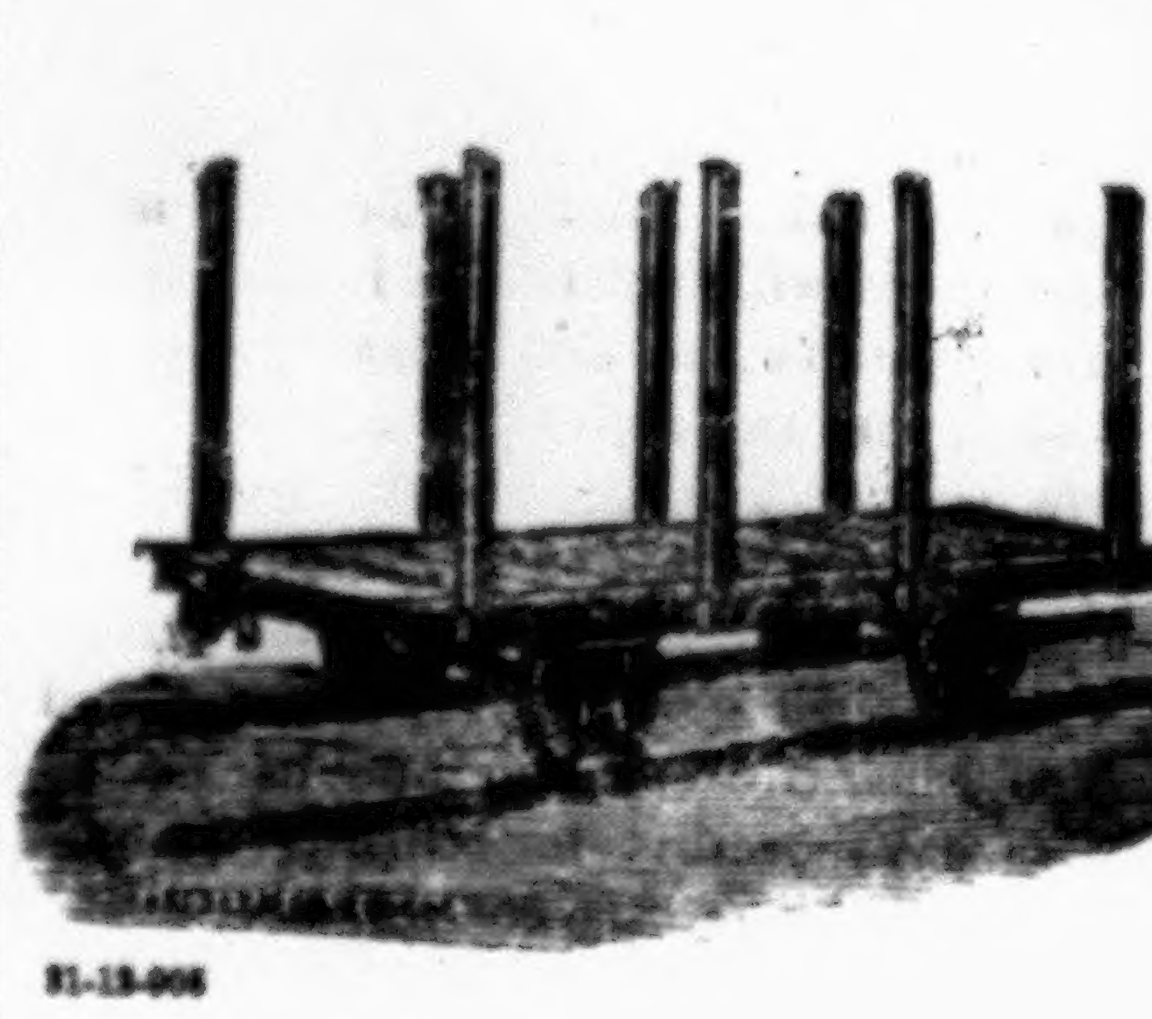

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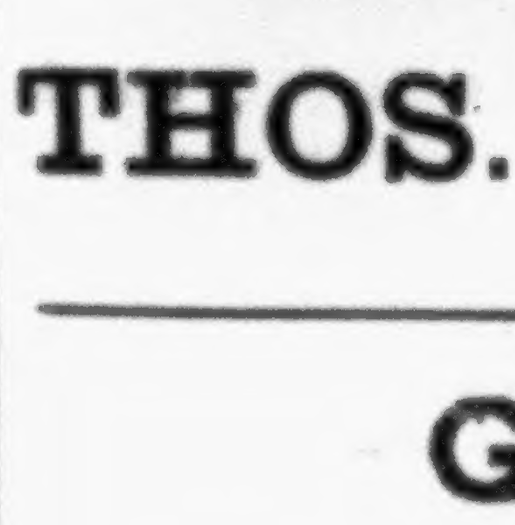

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